

Chart

Thursday,
March 5, 1981

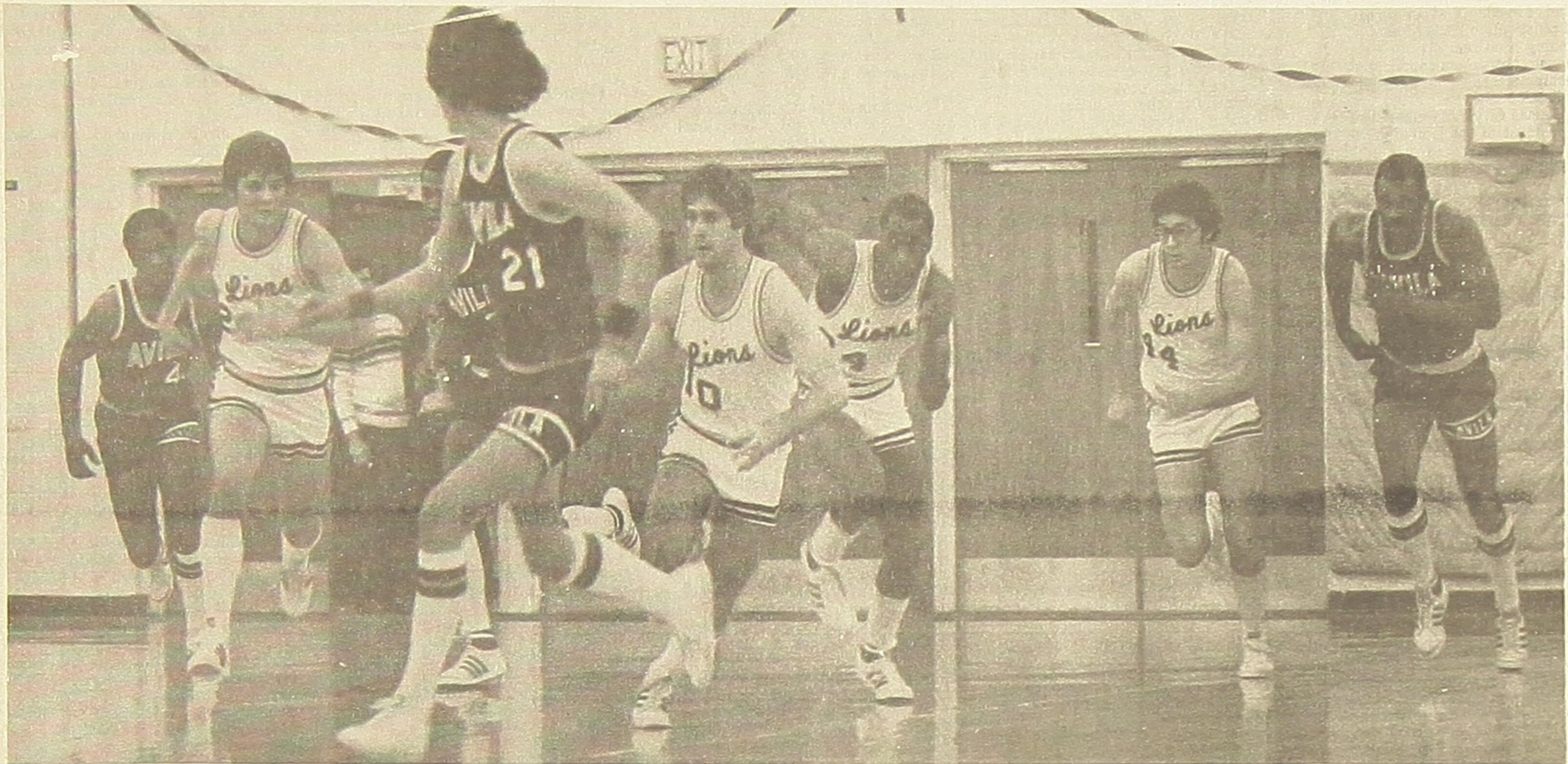
Vol. 41, No. 15

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801

It's half over!
Mid-term grades due tomorrow

Free on Campus

Drury ends the Lion charge



It was an evening of loud voices and an equally loud band. But no matter, the song just wasn't meant for Missouri Southern. The last dance was saved for the Drury Panthers.

Drury College ended Missouri Southern's NAIA National Tournament bid last night by ousting the Lions 70-62 in Weiser Gymnasium in Springfield.

Both teams had advanced to the District 16 Championship Finals on upset victories Monday. The Lions defeated nationally-ranked Rockhurst 96-87 in three overtimes. Drury toppled Southwest Baptist 75-64 in Bolivar.

Southern, which finished the year with a 23-10 mark, battled the Panthers on

even turns most of the way. The Lions had managed a 53-48 advantage with 6:33 left to play. But Drury rallied with nine unanswered points to pull away.

In the first half, Southern claimed a 12-10 margin with 12:03 remaining. The Panthers scored six straight points to claim a 16-12 lead at 9:53. Senior guard Kenn Stoehner pulled his mates within a point at 19-18. Drury held a 29-27 cushion at the intermission, as Randy Goughnour drilled a shot at the buzzer for the Lions.

The Lions tied the score at 31-all with 1:40 gone in the second half. Freshman guard Carl Tyler put Southern ahead at 35-34. But the Lions' spirits were darkened

when center Paul Merrifield collected his fourth personal foul a few minutes later.

Following a 40-37 Drury lead, reserve forward Ricky Caver gave the Lions a one-point edge at 41-40. He followed with a slam dunk the next time Southern had the ball.

Tyler's steal and layup gave the Green and Gold another one-point margin at 45-44. His two free throws at 8:27 gave the Lions a 49-48 advantage. Junior forward Percy Brown and Tyler hit two more buckets, giving Southern its 53-48 lead.

After the Panthers made it 53-50 at the six-minute mark, Southern fell apart.

Drury pressed on the inbounds throw-in with 6:9 Elwayne Campbell giving the most trouble. The Panthers twice stole the ball and scored. They went in front, 54-53, with 5:14 left to play.

Southern trailed 61-53 when Merrifield hit a fielder, two free throws and a dunk. But the Panthers responded with four straight free throws by junior guard Kent Russell. Marcus Peel and Russell also hit two more each in the final minute of play.

Willie "Sweet Pea" Rogers scored with 20 seconds left, making it 68-60. He hit a final layup uncontested at the buzzer.

The last time the two clubs met for the District 16 title was in 1978. The Lions won that one, 92-85. Drury now advances

to the NAIA Tournament next week at Kemper Arena in Kansas City.

Caver's 17 points paced the Southern attack. He had 11 in the first half. Tyler tallied 10 points in the second half. Four seniors—Stoehner, Goughnour, Merrifield and Jerry Wilson ended their collegiate careers.

Drury, now 19-11, defeated the Lions for the third time this season. The Panthers had earlier posted 68-60 and 79-76 decisions. Southern has dropped its last seven outings to their district rivals.

Although the Lions' campaign ends on a losing note, the season was not a failure. Southern captured the Central States Intercollegiate Conference crown. Lionmania must wait until next year.

Faculty Senate defeats adjournment move

A motion calling for the adjournment of the Faculty Senate—until the Board of Regents responds to the vote of confidence sponsored by the NEA—was defeated at Monday's senate meeting. Also acted upon by the Faculty Senate were proposals dealing with the dates of spring break, class size, and the reapportionment of the Faculty Senate.

Dr. Robert Markman, associate professor of history, made the motion to adjourn the senate just before discussion was to start on the class size proposal. The adjournment of the Faculty Senate, until action by the Board of Regents on the vote of confidence, had been one measure of protest planned by the MSSC-NEA.

Dr. Merrell Jenkins, president of the senate, spoke before the vote concerning the reason for it. Then, by request, a roll call vote was taken. The motion was defeated by one vote 11-10.

EARLIER IN THE MEETING, Academic Policies proposal 80-81:20 was acted upon by the senate. This dealt with

the moving of spring break to an earlier date.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president for academic affairs, said that proposal was "general in nature" and that it had asked that spring break be placed approximately in the middle of the semester.

However, said Belk, "For purposes of initiation spring break would start on Monday of the 40th day in this proposal."

ACADEMIC POLICIES proposal 80-81:21 was next for action by the senate. This measure would seek a college-wide class size of 25 students.

According to the proposal: "...The goal of an average class size is not something which will be sought for each faculty member. It may not even be used for each discipline. It is a college-wide goal. But if the nature of some curricula is that a class size of 25 is considered too high, then the other curricula will have to operate at a class size greater than 25 in order to maintain the college wide average."

QUESTIONS AROSE among senators about the possible cancellation of some classes because of their size. Such examples, that were given, were those classes in foreign languages.

THE REQUEST for a meeting was made in a letter that was dated Feb. 25. It stated: "The faculty has consistently tried to communicate directly with the Board. For all practical purposes, these efforts have been ignored, thus increasing the level of frustration. As a result of the Board's intransigent attitude regarding the unacceptable conditions at MSSC, MSSC-NEA recently hired an independent C.P.A. firm to conduct a vote of confidence in the key central administrators."

The letter continued by telling the results of the vote and added, "The preponderance of the evidence is overwhelming and major changes must be made immediately. The decisions the Board is now confronted with are obviously difficult. It is quite evident that

"The minimum class size will be 10 students. This applies to lower division, upper division, day and evening classes. Minimum class size in the summer sessions shall be 10 students in lower division classes and 8 students in upper division classes."

PREVIOUSLY 15 students were required for a lower division class to make.

Also classes not requiring the minimum may also be held with the approval of the vice-president for academic affairs. This must be requested of the vice-president by the instructor, department head, and/or the dean.

Belk said that this policy had been in effect once before and that it had been changed to increase enrollment in both summer and night classes. But, he said, the deans felt it was time once again to go back to the old rules.

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NEA plans vote of confidence in Regents

Missouri Southern's Chapter of the National Education Association at a Feb. 26 meeting approved a three-point plan of action in conjunction with the release of the vote of confidence results and the request they made to meet with the Board of Regents.

The plan outlined was:

1. TO START the mechanics in motion for a vote of confidence in the Board of Regents so that it can be implemented without delay if the Board does not respond to the NEA's request. The deadline for that request is March 9.

2. NEA members of the executive committee of the Faculty Senate were to propose a plan to adjourn the Senate until Dr. Donald Darnton, college president, has concluded his dinner meetings with the faculty.

3. A meeting will be called of the entire faculty to meet with the North Central Accrediting Association (NCAA) when they are on campus and an invitation will be extended to the Board of Regents.

These three motions passed unanimously.

The first plan was developed in the event that the Board does not reply or will not meet Missouri Southern's NEA.

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The letter continued by telling the results of the vote and added, "The preponderance of the evidence is overwhelming and major changes must be made immediately. The decisions the Board is now confronted with are obviously difficult. It is quite evident that

faculty representatives must meet now and confer with the Board on this matter. We expect to hear from you regarding details of an initial planning meeting by Monday, March 9, 1981."

Rochelle Boehning, president of Southern's NEA said, "The reason for this proposal is in case we receive the same reply on meeting with the Board as we have in the past. We do not want to be tied up with a time factor in implementing a vote of confidence in the Board if their reply is the same."

REGARDING THE SECOND proposal Boehning said, "The members of Southern's NEA on the Faculty Senate executive committee have met and are proposing that the Faculty Senate be adjourned until President Darnton's dinner meetings have concluded. We believe it would be counterproductive to hold the Senate meetings until the president has concluded his investigations."

The final proposal was that faculty would meet with the NCAA and the Board would be invited.

"If things have not improved by the time North Central arrives, it will give the faculty the perfect opportunity to voice their grievances."

Missouri Southern's NEA distributed results of the confidence vote, explanation of the tabulation by the accountant, and the letter to the Board to the faculty last Friday.

DURING THE MEETING a suggestion was made that the members of Southern's NEA wear visible armbands as a sign of protest against the administration.

Boehning concluded the meeting by stating the dues for the upcoming year would increase only \$10 per member a year. The cost of local, state, and national dues for an NEA member will be \$65 per year.

Boehning said the next meeting of Southern's NEA will be on March 11. Arnold Erickson, expert on evaluations and negotiations for NEA, will be in attendance.

Debaters win first in State

Missouri Southern debate teams became State Champions in Championship Debate last weekend at Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg. Participating in the debate were 15 colleges and universities from Missouri.

Mitch Savage, freshman from Tulsa, and Julie Storm, sophomore from Webb City, placed first after winning six rounds, being the only undefeated team in the tournament. Teams they defeated were Southeast Missouri, Northwest Missouri, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Central Missouri, and two teams from Westminster College.

Savage placed first in debate speaking and Storm placed second. Their team record was 6-0, comparing to second and third place teams whose records were 4-2.

John Meredith, freshman from Webb City, and Dana Freese, freshman from Camdenton, placed third in junior debate with a 5-1 record.

Aria Beck, freshman from Joplin, and Tari Bays, freshman from Tulsa, placed fifth in junior debate also with a 5-1 record.

In individual events Aria Beck placed third in poetry and Tari Bays placed third in extemporaneous speaking.

All Missouri Southern debaters who entered individual events made the finals. In oratory and prose was Amy Wickwar; John Meredith in extemporaneous speaking; and Tonya Calloway in prose.

In CEDA debate, Cross Examination Debate Association, which is debating "off topic," Joe Rupp and Michael Tosh had a 4-2 record. Jack Woody and Grant Richards had a 3-3 record.

From here the teams go to the Speech and National Junior Debate Tournament to be held in Kansas City the end of March, and then to Phi Kappa Delta tournament in Gatlinburg, Tenn., the first of April.

Freedoms taken for granted attract Thanh Cong Pham

By Kris Cole

Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to vote all tend to be taken for granted in America, but Thanh Cong Pham, an immigrant from Longxuyen, Vietnam, considers these rights important.

Majoring in computer science at Southern, Pham just recently became a citizen of the United States. Freedom is the main reason he wanted to live here.

"Here you can have any kind of religion you want. You can speak freely. I like that kind of freedom and democracy. It is a good constitution," says Pham.

Becoming a citizen is a long process. One must obtain an application for citizenship at the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Pham received his in Kansas City. One must then be a lawful resident of the United States for five years, spending half of that period physically present in the country.

Other requirements include demonstrating a knowledge of the

English language and of American history and the workings of the government. Questions are asked of applicants. Pham was asked who the first president of the United States was, how many states there are, and to name 10 officials of Missouri and the length of their office terms.

DURING THE FIVE year residency period, one must be of good moral character, "attached" to the constitution, and support the good order and happiness of the United States.

"They ask me, 'What do you think you can't do now you can do when you become a citizen?'" Pham said, "and I said, I can vote, go into government jobs, or the police, and I am protected by the U.S. government in other countries."

Another requirement is repeating the Oath of Allegiance under direction of a judge. The Oath reads:

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce all

allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, to whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

Pham thinks the United States is a modern country with a high level of civilization and kind people.

"I THINK this is a very good country for people's freedom and for seeking a

good future. It is good for all the people of the world to come here for training and study and then modernize their country," said Pham.

During the Vietnam war he worked on a naval base in electronic and air-conditioning maintenance. He was sent to the United States for the first time in 1971 on military duty, receiving training in mechanics in Chicago and air conditioning and heating in San Diego.

In Vietnam men serve in the military from age 18 to 35.

The military is not the only difference between Vietnam and the United States. "Everything is better in America," says Pham.

FARMING and fishing are prominent jobs in Vietnam. Pham says there are few machines, and buffalo are used to help plow the fields.

Parents arrange 75 percent of the marriages, says Pham. "Marriage is for good; they don't divorce much like over here." Large families live together in one house.

There is strong respect for the elderly. Children get married and live with their parents in order to help support them when they get older.

Pham says there is more friendship in the United States, and people are kind. In Vietnam, people are generally more formal.

Presently Pham works at FAG Bearing Company. When he first arrived, he worked at another company in air conditioning. Now he is a machine operator.

HE LIKES Missouri Southern and feels it is a modern college with good instructors and a good location, one not too far away from the city.

Pham has a daughter, 4, who was born in July, 1976. They call her the Bicentennial baby.

"I'd like to continue to study, because it is my habit. Twenty years from now I want to communicate with my child; when she wants to know how to do something, I want to know how to do it."

Only 250 reserved . . .

Dorm applications ready Monday

Applications for dormitory residency for next year became available Monday in the Housing Office, 211 Billingsly Student Center.

Douglas M. Carnahan, assistant dean of students, says only the first 250 applications will be reserved for returning students. Remaining applications will be saved for new students.

Returning students are advised to apply quickly because those not among the first 250 will be put on a waiting list until Aug. 1.

"I ANTICIPATE we'll be able to house all returning students. We also anticipate another tight year as far as housing. We plan to use every available space. Apartment dormitories will have five people in each apartment and guest rooms in both older halls may be used," said Carnahan.

Some students began this year with

five people in one apartment until conditions were thinned to four persons. "Putting five in an apartment worked out better than we thought it would," said Carnahan. Only two apartments continued with a five-person occupancy during the whole year, and that was because the students chose to do so.

"If we get the anticipated demand for next year, then we will begin the year with five in one unit until we can make arrangements to thin things out," said Carnahan.

EACH APARTMENT in the new residence halls has two bedrooms. Bunkbeds are used to house three people in one room and two in the other. Closet space should be no problem, according to Carnahan, because each apartment contains one extra apartment.

Staff assistant applications will be in

by tomorrow. Interviews will be held next week. New recipients of positions will be announced March 27.

Summer residency offers two possible payment plans this year. Residency for an entire week will cost \$155. The alternative plan is a four-day plan, Sunday through Thursday costing \$100.

NO CLASSES will meet on Friday, producing a three day weekend. Carnahan says the four day plan will benefit those students who usually go home for the weekend. No food program will be offered during the summer.

Building B will be used to house approximately 40 students anticipated to be dormitory residents during summer school. South Hall will be used if Building B fills to capacity.

Hal Castellani will be supervisor in charge of summer housing.

Biomes class to travel in spring

By Brent Hoskins

Members of the Biomes Club will be traveling this summer to southwest Colorado. The trip, which is an annual event, is scheduled for May 16-27.

Most of the students in the club are enrolled in a biology course known as biomes. The course consists of a study of the interactions between plants and animals in a variety of different habitats. The course is very popular and is highlighted by the annual trip.

Wayne Stebbins, instructor for the course, said, "The main objective of the trip is to give the students a better view of the biomes."

THE STUDENTS WILL BE hosted by a group from Durango, Colo. Several days

will be used to study biomes that they have never seen before. One day is scheduled to be spent in an alpine area. The students will study climatic communities characterized by different biomes in each respected community.

The last five days of the trip will be spent floating the Dolores River located northwest of Durango. The river which is a wilderness river, will enable the students to further their study of biomes. Stebbins explained, "the float will begin at a sub-alpine biome and end at what is known as a cool desert biome." The students will be guided by members of a local tour agency.

Eleven students, of whom most are biology majors, will be taking the 12 day trip. The students will be accompanied by Stebbins and John Messick, who have

both previously been to the Durango area.

STUDENTS WERE REQUIRED to pay their travel expenses during registration for this semester. The trip costs each student \$385, which covers all expenses. The float trip itself costs \$275 per student. Reservations for the trip were made last fall.

Most of the students going are juniors and seniors and several are taking the annual trip for the second time. It was hoped that more students could go, but economic problems and several other factors restricted the number.

Last year the students in the Biomes Club went to the Caribbean and the year before to Florida. Several years ago a group of students floated the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

Boehning nominated for position by NEA

Rochelle Boehning, president of Missouri Southern's chapter of the NEA, has been nominated by the Missouri NEA for a position on the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE).

NCATE is a non-profit, voluntary accrediting agency devoted exclusively to the examination and evaluation of teacher education programs. It is recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation as the only national accrediting agency for teacher education.

NCATE is governed by a 26-member council representing the following 11 groups: National Education Association (NEA), American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC), National School Board Association (NSBA), Council of Chief

State School Officers (CCSSO), Student National Education Association (SNEA), Council of Exceptional Children (CEC), National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM), National Association of School Psychologists (NASP), American Association of School Administrators (AASA), and two members from the lay public.

All the above organizations provide one member to the council except the NEA and the AACTE which provide 8 members each.

NCATE was created in 1954 by the NEA, the AACTE, and other organizations representing teachers, administrators, colleges, state departments of education and school boards. In 1979 it had listed 561 of more than 1,300 institutions preparing teachers as offering programs that meet national standards. Over 85 percent of the nation's teachers graduate from NCATE accredited institutions.

Faculty attend writer's workshop in South

Faculty members from the School of Business Administration at Missouri Southern recently attended a three-day writer's workshop in New Orleans, La. June Freund, instructor; Mike Garner, assistant professor; and James Harbin, assistant professor, joined professors from across the United States and Canada at the event sponsored by the Case Research Association (CRA).

The association handles the clearinghouse function for cases from the Harvard Intercollegiate Case Clearinghouse. It provides publishers, authors and instructors with case histories of specific businesses and their operations.

To qualify for participation at the workshop, original field research cases were submitted to an editorial board for

acceptance. At the workshop accepted cases were presented and critiqued, as a learning process to improve both the quality of cases and the writing ability of the authors.

The CRA believes that one becomes a better case teacher through becoming a better case writer. The case method of instruction has been recognized as one of the better teaching methods, particularly for integrative, decision-oriented business classes.

The cases presented by the three Missouri Southern professors were: June Freund and James Harbin, "Taylor Farm Equipment"; and Mike Garner, "Culpepper Tackle Company". Garner's case was recognized as one of the outstanding cases presented.

Club plans activities and field trips for spring

By Brent Hoskins

Members of the Environmental Club are presently involved in several activities in the Joplin area. They also have several field trips scheduled for this spring.

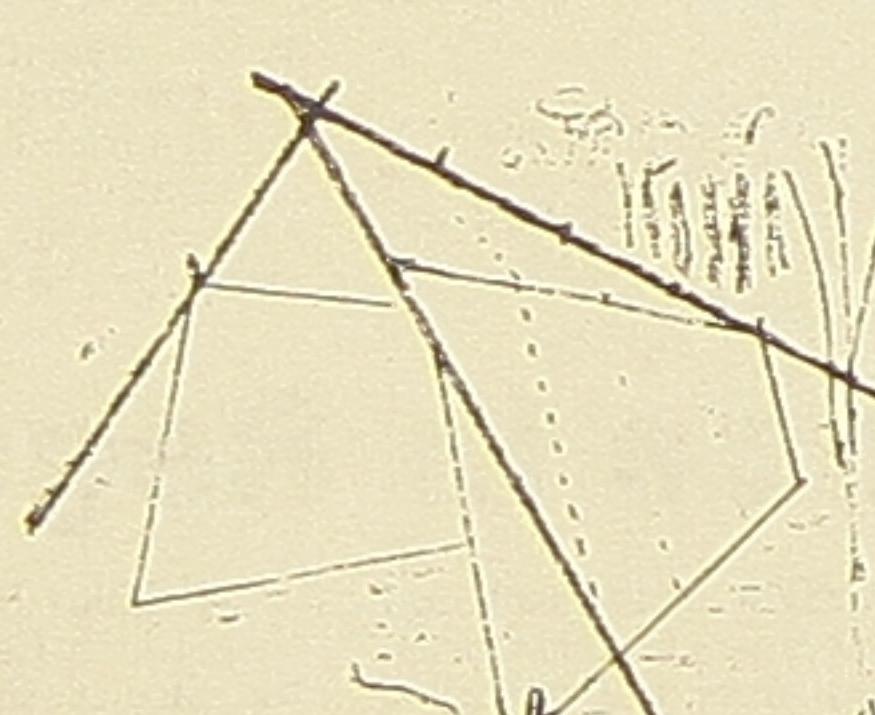
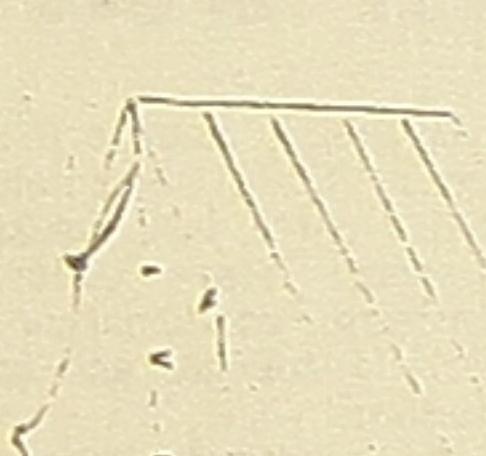
The club is currently in the process of selecting a local industry that has contributed the most effort in helping to protect the environment. Those industries being considered include: The Atlas Powder Co., Empire District, and Vickers. The selected industry will be presented the environmental excellence award by the club in the latter part of March.

Four members of the club are now involved in a water quality testing program. The students are doing their research at George Washington Carver National Monument in Diamond. The program is just one of the club's several on-going projects.

On March 20, the club will be going on a weekend trip to Greens Cave, located south of Cape Girardeau. They have also planned to visit the Botanical Gardens in St. Louis during the weekend of April 24.

The group meets every other week at Kings Pizza. Anyone interested in the club wanting information can talk to Dr. Jim Jackson or Dr. Jerry Elick whose offices are on the second floor of Reynolds Hall.

LET'S GO CAMPING!



The Military Science Department is offering a mid-semester course that introduces you to camping safety and sanitation. Also taught in this course are land navigation, pistol marksmanship and safety, and rappelling and mountaineering.

This is an exciting course where the classroom setting for the canoe and camping training will include Missouri rivers and campgrounds. Register for MS 122 during mid-semester registration on March 5th and 6th.

Additional information can be obtained from Military Science Department personnel in PA 109 or by calling extension 245.



A story of natural love.

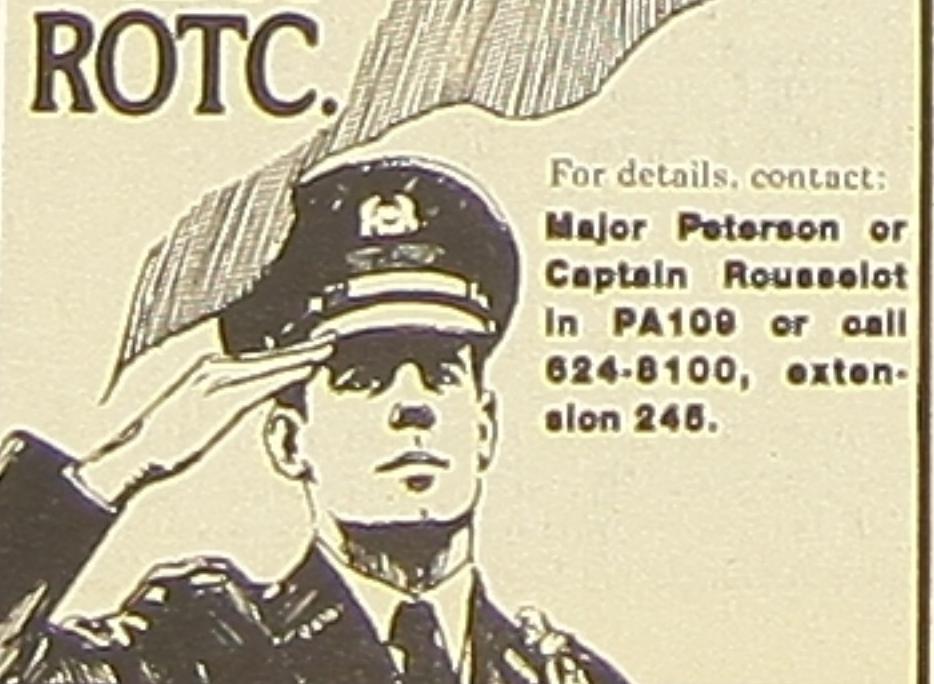
THE BLUE LAGOON

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Grandma's slow, but Grandma's old

By Joe Angeles

Several bangs, pops, and then a deafening roar and the 1926 American LaFrance fire engine proves that it still has life. The veteran is being kept next to a modern counterpart at the Joplin fire station located at 2717 Newman Road.

Equipped with a six cylinder gas engine the old pumper has three spark plugs per cylinder, leather-linked fan belt, dual ignition system, solid rubber tires, and 21 coats of hand rubbed paint.

"On June 26, 1936, there was a call at 4th and Empire. I believe the call was for a building fire," said Rex Marshall, Joplin Fire Chief. "When the truck made the turn onto 4th street it hit the curb and due to the fact that the truck sits so high it rolled over and crushed Fireman Krudwig's head. There is a dent in the tank behind the driver's seat and where the man's head was. The fire turned out to be only a trash fire."

THIS TRUCK was purchased in 1926 along with four other engines.

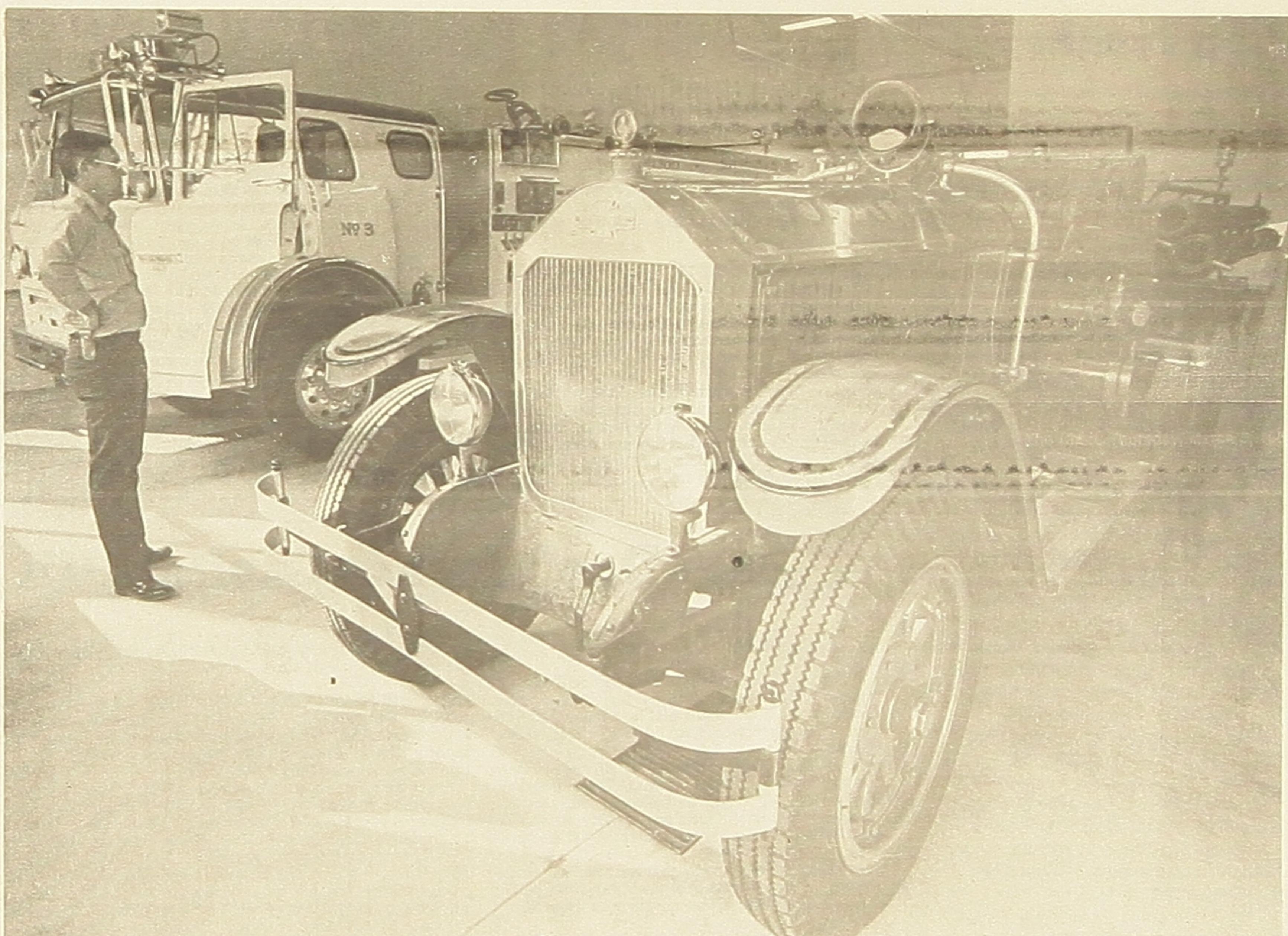
"When the engines were bought the city placed the name of the mayor on this truck and a city council member's name on the others," said Bob Thomson, Lieutenant at the station where the truck is parked. "The truck still bears the name of the mayor and from time to time a relative will visit the station to see the nameplate."

The truck is chain driven and uses a self priming rotary gear positive displacement pump with a pumping capacity of 750 gallons per minute.

"THE NEW TRUCKS use a centrifugal force pump with the capacity of 1000 gallons per minute," said Thomson. "Some of the newer trucks are coming out with chain driven pumps; the wheels will still receive their power through the use of gears."

The truck is never used and is being kept for historical reasons.

"We have made a request that the truck be restored, but that is a very costly operation," said Marshall.



Photos by Greg Holmes



Opinion

Aid for El Salvador

Just yesterday President Ronald Reagan announced that more military advisors and equipment would be sent to El Salvador to help that country's government in its fight with opposing forces.

This move all but assures this country's commitment to the government of El Salvador. But is there a need for such commitment?

This reminds many persons of the Vietnam conflict when American involvement started as no more than the sending of military advisors and equipment.

One might be able to make an argument for the shipping of arms to El Salvador since the Soviet Union has been alleged to be doing the same.

Still, however, there seems to be little use in the sending of military personnel to El Salvador. It seems that the only thing to follow would be the sending of still more personnel to that country.

Citizens of this country should watch closely the events taking place in El Salvador. Also, too, they should watch the action of this country's government and the comments it makes to El Salvador.

There seems to be no need to send personnel to that country when the conflict shapes up to be an internal conflict rather than one involving external forces. But, furthermore, we must be careful to watch the actions the United States takes in regards to the El Salvador situation.

We must be sure the steps we take in helping El Salvador are the best of all alternatives. Most of all, however, we must prevent the conflict from becoming to America another Vietnam.

Spring break . . .

This week the Faculty Senate approved a measure that would move the date of spring break up to the middle of the semester. This is a move that should be welcomed by a student body whose minds become weary from the endless grind that comes from months with no relief.

This year the problem was especially bad, for Missouri Southern's spring break is but two weeks away from the final examination period. Couple this with the fact that there are to be no breaks from the beginning of the semester until spring break.

For students the grind becomes unbearable with little or no time to escape from the pressures of college. For most it seems to hang upon one's shoulders with no sight of relief.

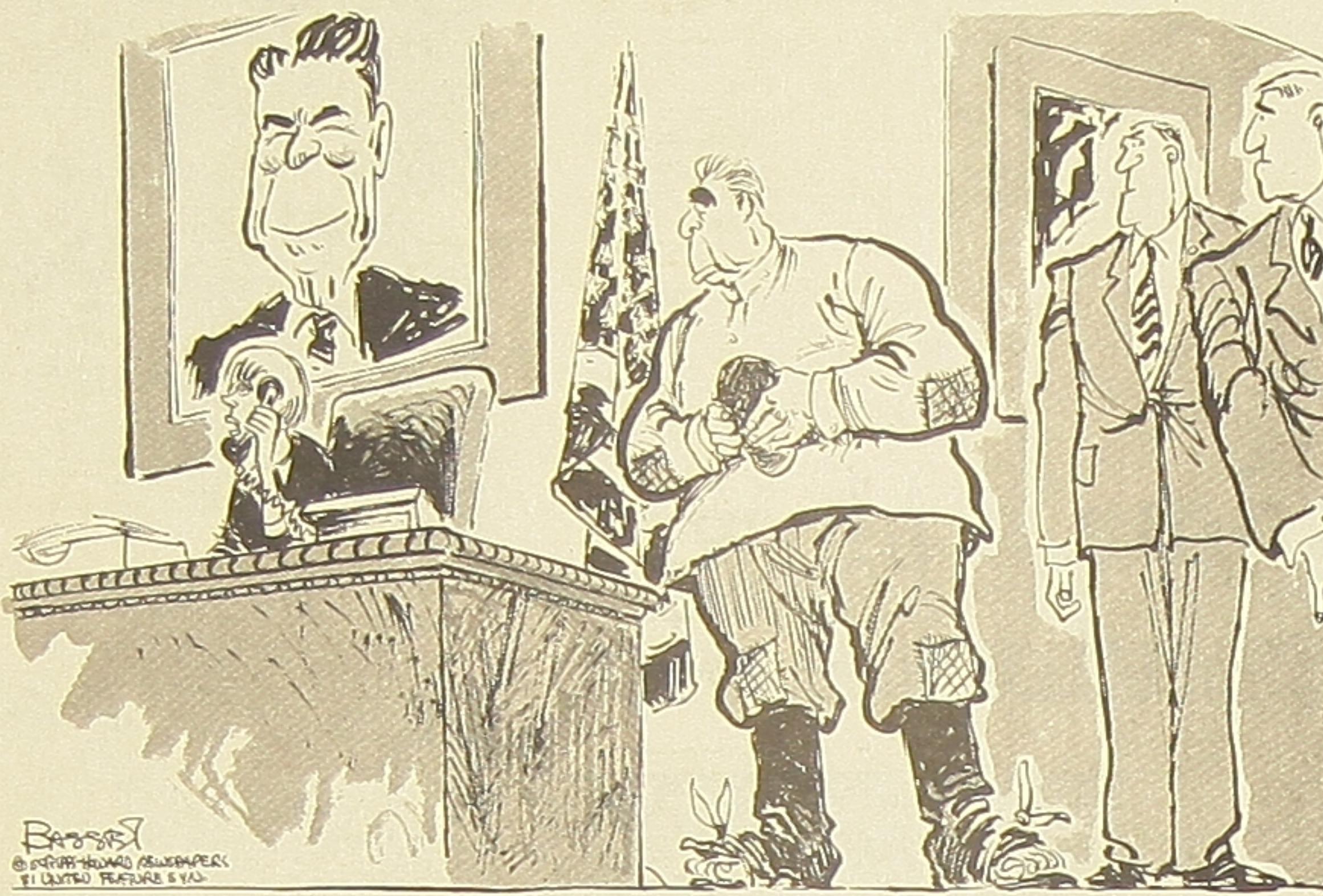
Although some may not notice, a tension grows among students during long durations when there is no break. Tempers become shortened, and the effort needed to complete assigned work becomes greater. All told, the experience becomes one of endurance. Who, exactly, can last the longest?

Yet with a spring break located in the middle of the semester, the pressure which has built up since the semester's beginning is relieved. Too often a feeling of no escape builds up. And even leaving town for a weekend does little to help, for there is the knowledge that one must return to classes Monday morning.

Although some faculty may have forgotten, there is a certain pressure associated with being a student no matter how real it may be. And as the semester wears on, it becomes extremely difficult to find relief.

When relief does come, however, it usually does so in a violent manner, either by destroying a material object or by the pollution of one's body by drink.

However, with the moving of spring break to a mid-term date, students can find relief in the fact that they can escape the pressures of school, if only for a week.



CLARK SWANSON: What next for the NEA?

By Clark Swanson

In recent weeks the NEA crisis, as some refer to it, has been a rollercoaster type of affair. Some days one could hardly tell there could be a hint of a problem; then other days the tension is so tight one could cut it with a knife. But, nonetheless, life for the students continues on at a fisherman's pace.

Students, at least the large majority, seem to be taking the whole problem as a side-show to a circus, and a poor one at that. Little attention, if any, is given to the problem.

BUT AS BOTH SIDES continue attempts, or stated attempts, to solve the situation we seem to be building up to an ultimate conflict, one which will have a severity previously unknown to this campus. What this ultimate conflict is could not even be guessed at presently; yet it will still come, sometime.

At one time the central focus of the "crisis" was the use of student evaluations; next came the issue of merit pay, and now it is the lack of confidence held by some faculty in the administrators. The battleground keeps expanding with no one issue being the central focus at this time.

IF A FINAL CONFLICT could be predicted—which can't easily be done, for nothing is very dynamic—it would most likely take the form of a strike. Of course, it wouldn't be called a strike,

Presently, the NEA wants to meet with the Board of Regents; the Board of Regents doesn't want to meet with the NEA; so Missouri Southern is no better off than it was last November when the "protests" first started.

WHAT WE NOW HAVE is two armored knights jockeying for position, waiting to make the last strike, no matter how grand or futile it is. But no matter, it will be made.

Clearly, among some there is a feeling of frustration about the issue. Like the poor and powerless, too, are powerless to take any step which could solve or resolve the issue. All that can be done is to sit and wait, and wait is what we do.

Students are clearly found in the latter group. There is little or nothing that one can do other than quitting school and totally aborting the situation. Sooner or later you reach the point of not caring; and why not? In the end, the student is always losing something.

THE UPPER CHAMBER will consider a proposal by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., to ease what he calls the "diddly little rules" that require financial disclosure and prohibit the acceptance of gifts valued at more than \$100.

Meanwhile, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., has revived the internal-security subcommittee of his Judiciary Committee. The subcommittee, a relic of the Joseph McCarthy era, died in 1977 after years of investigating imaginary subversion.

The guardians of our liberties in the House are giving some thought to resurrecting a sister internal-security committee whose direct ancestor was once described by President Truman as "the most un-American thing in America."

WHILE AT LEAST one committee is being born again, another is facing living death.

In 1976—following disclosures that the CIA had engaged mobsters to assassinate Fidel Castro and plotted to plant explosive devices in the Cuban leader's cigars—the Senate established the Intelligence Committee to insure that such abuses

rather a boycott or "the teachers' flu." If this is the end effect, some real questions will have to be considered by students.

First, what is their responsibility for attending classes? Are they held accountable for those days missed?

Secondly, if an assignment is due on a day there is a walk-out does that assignment have to be turned in at all?

And finally, students will, for once and for all, be forced to decide whose side they are in favor with. For in a strike they are being directly confronted with the issue.

WHAT IF, BY CHANCE, this whole issue is cleared up? What is the final result of it all? If the final settlement is in their favor, the faculty might be happier, yet that is about all.

For in the end, a good teacher will still be a good teacher, an excellent teacher will still be an excellent teacher, and a poor teacher will be a poor teacher. There is no meeting with the Board of Regents, no change in the evaluation system, and no cancellation of merit pay which will ever change that.

There is an old saying, made popular since unknown times: As it has been, as it is, and as it will always be. . . . Maybe that describes the situation best.

JULIAN BOND: Don't forget Capitol Hill

By Julian Bond

While most of us have been focusing on President Reagan's budget cuts, the increasingly conservative Congress has been contemplating some cuts of its own. The target: more than 10 years of legislative reform.

It has been said that nobody should have to view the making of sausages or laws. The closed-door maine sweeping Congress makes it unlikely that outside observers will have any opportunity to lose their appetites from exposure to the legislative process.

Apparently overcome by shyness, members of the House are closeting themselves away from public view—at least when doing anything controversial.

LAST SUMMER, for example, the House Ways and Means Committee cut President Carter's budget behind closed doors.

The House Democratic Caucus has also retreated into the closet for some of its recent meetings. And the full House is said to be changing some procedures to avoid the potential embarrassment of recorded votes.

In the aftermath of the ABSCAM scandal, the

Congress seems determined to preserve its reputation as the finest legislature that money can buy.

would not be repeated.

The watchdogs have now been leashed, for Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has taken charge of the Intelligence Committee. Goldwater thinks that congressional meddling has severely injured the CIA in recent years.

THURMOND DOESN'T spend all of his time worrying about bureaucratic Bolsheviks. He is also examining the judicial selection process.

Thurmond is seeking to have his colleagues to regain the control over federal judicial appointments that they largely relinquished with the establishment of merit panels two years ago.

He apparently wants to permit senators to anoint campaign contributors, college chums and other cronies—and to avoid the appointment of more of the women and minorities who reached the federal bench while Jimmy Carter was president and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

So, while President Reagan has been singing the benefits of deregulation of the marketplace, the Congress has begun to deregulate its own workplace. Don't watch the president too closely; you may miss all the action up on Capitol Hill.

Day care center story all bad, says letter writer

To the Editor:

Your article on the Day Care Center was one of the sloppiest, immature & misinformation pieces of journalism (if you want to dignify it by that name) I have read in some time. Your choice of pictures also reflected your perverted sense of humor displayed in some of your

editorials. If you intend to make journalism your career, may I suggest you develop a responsibility for presenting facts or details correctly, as readers expect you to—or else be prepared to proof [sic.] that the news media is [sic.] as some people feel—comprised of egotistical nincmopos.

Although some of your

editorials show merit, others are so vague—one wonders if you were as drunk as you refer to being frequently, when you wrote it.

In this particular [sic.] article, I wish to correct several errors. (1) It is not sponsored by ECM—it is privately owned. (2) The Lady's name is Mrs. Gail

Priddy—(3) you omitted entirely the other two teachers Mrs. Gillispie and Mrs. Stark (4) This is a learning program inc. music, art, etc. (5) The hours are 7 to 5:30 (6) your statements on "kids do what kids do best—& it's time to leave—quickly and the implied remark the teachers are incapable

of handling the children—all reflected badly on both the Center, you as a journalist and your writing ability. I suggest you do it over and do it correctly. Some of the other writers show far more responsibility than the editor-chief who should show it.

Va. Tyler

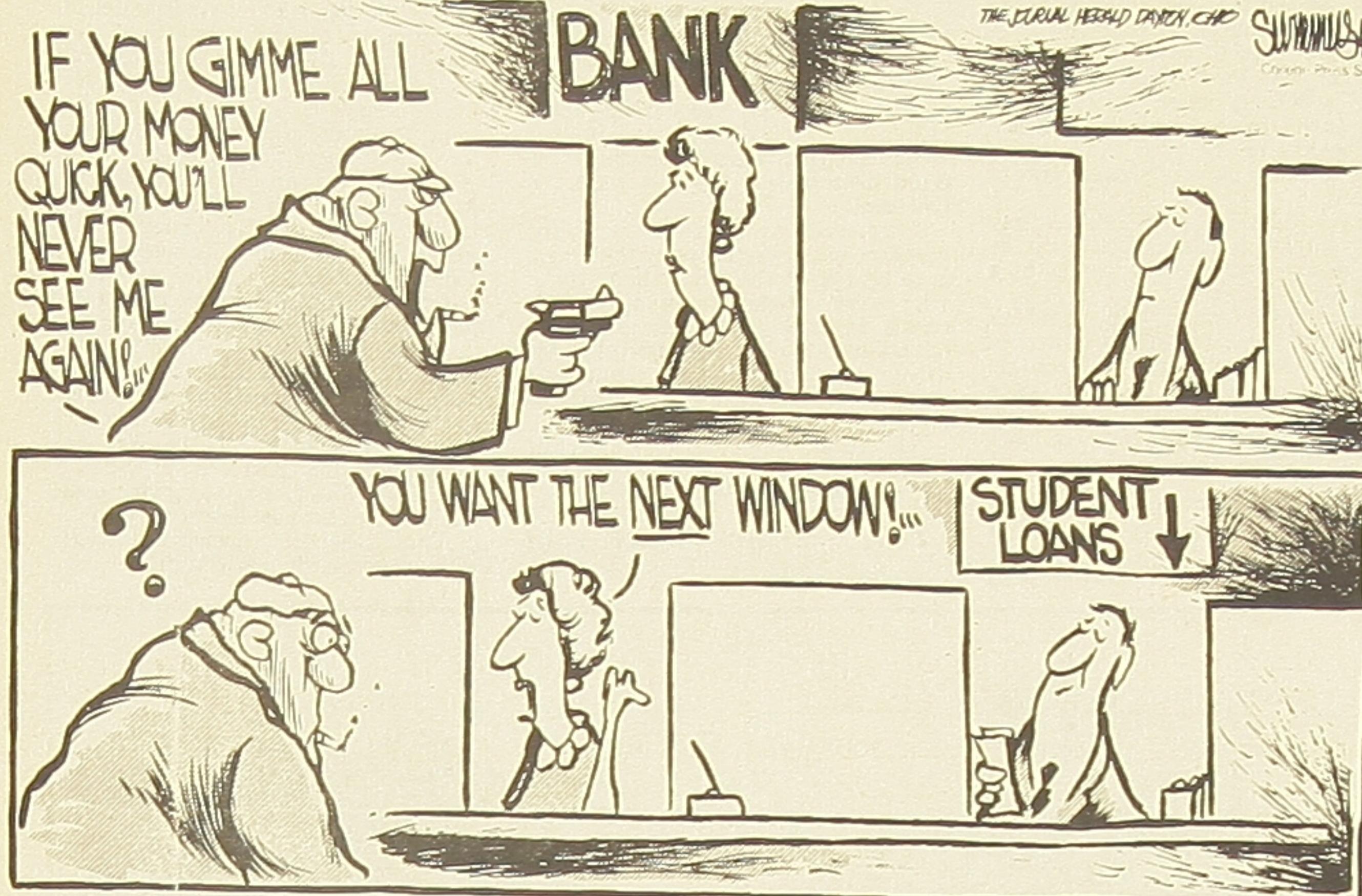
The Chart

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Business



Growing capital shortage hurts U.S. colleges says new report

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(CPS)—Worrying that American colleges and universities are suffering from a serious "depletion of their human, physical and financial resources," a coalition of 23 college associations has warned in a special report that U.S. higher education is being threatened by a "growing capital shortage."

To relieve it, John Phillips, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and spokesman for the group that made the report, called for a private enterprise-like effort to "promote investment" in colleges.

Colleges' "gloomy long-term financial picture" came into focus long before President Reagan announced budget cuts for higher education, Phillips told a Washington press conference.

THE REPORT, prepared by the Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research, attributes the "gloom" to inability to meet the costs of several new college trends: the need to make old campus buildings more energy efficient and accessible to handicapped students; the rise in operating expenses caused by rising social security taxes, hiring more ad-

ministrators to comply with more demanding government regulations, and trying to keep faculty earning powers intact.

Colleges have had an especially hard time meeting their new costs because the market value of their endowments haven't kept up with inflation.

The problems led the educators to try applying unfamiliar phrases like "supply side economics" to higher education.

Much of Reagan's new economic plan, of course, is derived from "supply side economy's" theory. The theory, developed largely by Arthur Laffer at the University of Southern California, says the government could actually raise more money by lowering taxes. The money businesses would ordinarily use to pay taxes would instead be invested into producing more wealth. The theory asserts that businesses would thus create so much more wealth for the government to tax that the public treasury would profit.

THE REPORT, HOWEVER, did not make any recommendations for how to apply supply-side economics to what Phillips called "the non-profit sector."

But the report is "not meant to be an exercise in what is the newest buzzword

in Washington," says Bob Aaron, public affairs director of the American Council on Education, one of the groups belonging to the coalition that prepared the report.

Aaron explains that "under the new economic game plan, Congress may want to put in some incentives to groups that contribute to higher education."

The report points out that higher education has the same sorts of capital problems as the steel industry and the auto industry, that they're happening on the not-for-profit side of the economy, too," Aaron says.

Though the report itself did not offer any suggestions for how to convince people to invest more in higher education, Aaron likens it to how "the American Council on Capital Formation and the National Association of Manufacturers for years harped away that there was a capital formation problem (in the private sector). They didn't have any answers at the time. They just said, 'hey, wake up, this is a problem.' And nobody listened. But now you can; pick up a paper without reading about capital formation. That's parallel to what's happening here (with higher education)."

Administrators' salaries go up again, but fail to keep pace with inflation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(CPS)—College administrators' salaries went up again for the 1980-81 academic year but did not keep pace with inflation rates, a survey by the College and University Personnel Association says.

The survey of administrators at more than 1500 colleges revealed that administrators' salaries went up an average 8.7 percent over 1979-80 levels. Private school administrators' raises, however, were generally higher than those of public

college administrators.

Once again, the highest-paid administrators in academe are deans of medicine, whose median salary this year reached \$76,837. The 12 percent increase was among the healthiest granted to any administrators.

Next on the median-salary administrators' totem pole comes deans of dentistry (\$60,000), administrators of hospital medical centers (\$56,102), and, finally, chief executives of university systems (\$56,100).

Chief executives of just one college or university are farther down the list, with median salaries of \$47,610 a year.

The lowest-paid administrators are bookstore directors, who get \$16,440 per year.

Among others at the lowest end of administrators' pay scales are directors of church relations (\$19,000), student housing (\$19,177), news bureau (\$19,200), intramurals (\$19,639), the bursar (\$19,694), and the directors of campus security (\$19,867).



SIFE Students in Free Enterprise

We still pay for sins of the '60s, says writer

By Steve Owen

It's hard to escape the reality that today, in 1981, we are still paying for the sins of the sixties. Looking back, we see ourselves lost in the belief that we could fight a war, maintain our prosperity, and create a better society all at once—instantaneously. The government went beyond its constitutional goals of maintaining domestic order and providing for the common defense. It attempted to become the instrument of a do-good philosophy that would make everyone live the good life of brotherly love—both here and abroad. Social welfare programs were aimed not only at the poor, but also at the relatively well-to-do. The result was or should have been, predictable. Double digit inflation, failed foreign policies, flagging productivity, and a quagmire of rules and regulations administered by robot-like bureaucrats.

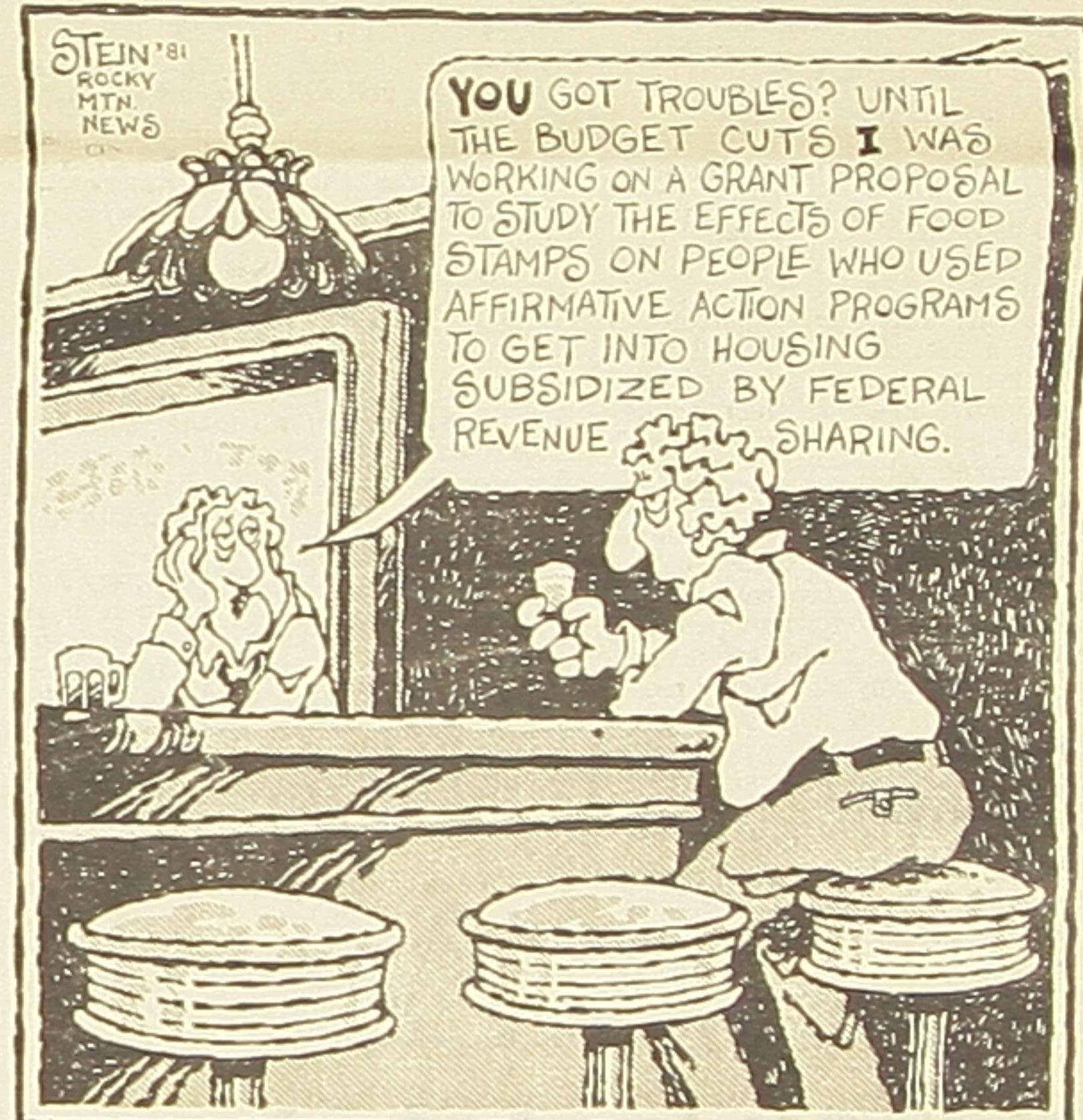
Now it seems that America is finally waking up. Not one moment too soon, we are beginning to remember the virtues and responsibilities of the system that made us great—the free enterprise system.

We now have a new administration in Washington preparing to some truly innovative things. Things that this young generation has never before seen politicians do. Put simply, the new plan is to cut back, loosen the reins, and give the economy back to those who should rightfully control it—individual United States citizens.

The new package leaves nobody's ox gored. Already screams of anguish can be heard across the land as bureaucrats and their fat-cat programs begin to suffer from the blood-letting. Ah, how much easier this budget-cutting stuff would be if the average American only believed that the rich would be hurt by it more than the poor. In fact, that may actually be the outcome—in a sense, at least.

What about the wealthy? Aren't they hurt by inflation too? Not really. At least, not in the same way the rest of us are. Rich people are usually pretty smart about the value of money. As soon as that value starts to erode, the rich retreat away from money and into things. These things can vary all the way from bars of shiny, new silver to antique bars complete with mahogany liquor cabinets. Anything that will appreciate in value faster than the rate of inflation is a safe refuge. The point is that they are relatively well insulated from the impact of inflation, unlike those of us who must make ends meet each month. And, as wealth is pulled out of productive employment and put into "things" productivity lags, unemployment rises, and it gets harder and harder to make those ends meet.

Everyone will suffer some initial losses as the knives pare away at the federal budget and the programs it funds. There should be no doubt about that. However, with the right kind of program, the truly destitute should be spared much further suffering. Business activity and employment should begin to pick up as wealth is funneled back into productive uses. In the end we will all be better off. Inflation is, after all, the most regressive of all taxes.



Highschool winner tells of profits and risks

Economic Viewpoints from Students in Free Enterprise, Alumni Division. Judy Elaine Gilbert, grade 12, Eldorado Springs High School, Ted Griggs, instructor. Students in Free Enterprise sponsors free enterprise contests for high school students in the area. These contests are held at Crowder College in conjunction with the Southwest District DECA Conference and the Missouri Southern Business Education Conference. Students may enter a poster contest, public speaking contest, or essay contest in which they demonstrate their knowledge of and belief in a free market economy. The following essay was written in conjunction with this contest.

By Judy Elaine Gilbert
Eldorado Springs High School

Many Americans believe that the purpose of profit is to make businessmen rich. Profit does make some people rich, but the pursuit of profit sometimes make rich people poor because of the big risks.

Our present American system began more than 300 years ago when people came to North America to make a new life. They were very determined to make a society where people were free to live and work as they pleased. A system made up of privately owned businesses that were to serve the needs of the community began.

Today, we still operate in much the

same manner under our economic system. A lot of businesses have been formed over the years. Some have gotten larger and have gone from their original owners to public ownership by stockholders. There is still the opportunity for us to begin our own business if we want to. These businesses provide products and services that people want and need.

If owners want to be in business very long, they must earn a profit. For a businessman, profit is the money left over after all expenses have been paid. The amount of profit depends on how much money the business brings in, the prices charged for goods and services; on how much it pays for salaries, materials, research, rent, telephone, electricity, advertising, and taxes; and on depreciation of equipment, buildings, and machinery.

Everything must, in a sense, be able to profit to live. Any successful being or organization must be able to withstand interruption of its production activity. It must produce more than it consumes. For example, bears have to eat more than their immediate needs require to store fat they need to get them through the winter. Squirrels gather nuts for the same reason, and even plants need to take in extra water and nutrients during the good times to be able to get through the bad times.

Continued on page 6

Evolution debate renewed in many sections of country

By Susan Calhoun
College Press Service

The renewed debate between those who advocate the teaching of evolution as the explanation of life on earth and those who want to re-introduce biblical explanations has finally spilled over from primary and secondary schools into college. Over the last year, a handful of biology professors—mostly at small, religious colleges—have re-introduced “creationism” into their curricula, and are now braving the judgments of the scientific community.

Professional response to creationism seems to depend on the manner in which it is taught. Creationists themselves generally promote the “two-model” approach to teaching biological developments, in which creationism is taught along with evolution, perhaps as a full unit unto itself.

At the center of the controversy is the Institute for Creation Research, located at Christian Heritage College in California. Its executive director, Dr. Richard Bliss, calls the two-model approach “good science” and says it “excites children about science by letting them decide questions for themselves.”

MOST OF THE SCHOOLS incorporating the two-model approach are

small, western colleges like Christian Heritage and West Valley College near San Jose. But recently professors at Baylor, San Francisco City College, San Francisco State, and Michigan State also introduced a creationism unit into their evolution courses.

Bliss sees the spread of creationism to colleges as “inevitable,” given the number of secondary school systems that embrace the theory. According to Bliss, “at least 18” state legislatures are considering bills that would require public schools to teach the Genesis account of creation whenever evolution is taught. The National School Boards Association puts the number of legislatures at 15.

But while Bliss says creationism is “just good science” and wonders how well-informed scientists would object to it, Dr. Jack Carter of the National Association of Biology Teachers says his organization has always been vehemently against any teaching of creationism. He adds that “all the national science organizations have taken firm stands in opposition to it,” including the National Science Teachers Association and the National Association for Research in Science Teaching.

“From the scientific point of view,” Carter contends, “there is no creationist model for how the earth evolved. There is simply no science to it.”

BLISS ARGUES that creationism picks up where evolution leaves off. “Evolution leaves too many questions unanswered,” he says. “It takes far more faith to believe in evolution than to believe a creator did it [made the earth].”

Indeed, both evolutionists and creationists agree that religion is the greatest point of contention between the two sides. While San Francisco State professor Dean Kenyon argues that creationism “is not a religious theory,” his critics respond that any teaching based on the Bible is obviously religious.

Creation “myths” envision “an external actor who must intervene at each state,” says Larry Smart, astronomy professor at the University of Illinois. Scientific theories, on the other hand, “allow events to unfold directly from the laws of physics.”

Kenyon himself created controversy when he told his biology class that he earth was created 20,000 years ago by a “supernatural creation.”

Illinois astronomer Ron Webbink asserts that Kenyon is directly contradicting what scientists know as fact. He says that the earth is obviously more than 20,000 years old, because, “after all, the light we see from stars is in itself millions of years old.”

SMART AGREES that creationist theories are out of sequence and full of

holes. “Some creationists don’t even have shred to surround their holes,” he says. For example, the Bible states that the seas were formed before the sun and that plants existed before there was sunlight, which is impossible according to the idea of photosynthesis.

Bliss deals with such criticisms routinely. He says that evolutionists continually resort to calling creationists religious fanatics.

“Whenever evolutionists try to debate on the basis of science, they lose, so they have to throw up smoke screens on the basis of religion,” Bliss says. “This is the only way evolutionists can exist—to discredit us and say nasty things about us.”

But biologist Carter complains the creationists have a few wily tactics of their own.

“I get calls to debate the evolution question, and then inevitably the debate is to be held at some Baptist prayer or some other religious meeting,” Carter recalls. Invariably, the audience is committed to the Bible’s teachings before the debate ever begins, and the creationists point to the audience’s enthusiasm as proof that their side won the debate.

“Of course, those things are terrific publicity for them [the creationists]. I just stay away from it,” Carter says.

KENYON WISHES the public would

put aside the religious question and realize how many beliefs the evolutionists and creationists have in common. He says that as more faculty realize that creationism is not “just religion,” they’ll recognize its worth as part of science curriculum.

“On over 90 percent of what I teach, there is no quarrel between the two groups,” says Kenyon. “In fact, the main quarrel is over macro-evolution, which is the creation of new life forms.”

“But the idea is to let students see information for the two contrasting interpretations so they have a basis to decide on. I don’t tell my students that either theory is right.”

As the debate continues, Bliss and a core of 20 faculty “work feverishly” to introduce the two-model approach into school systems. As a long-range goal, Bliss hopes that big colleges will recognize the demand to let people know about creationism.

But of five national science and education associations questioned, none agreed that a demand exists.

“Every teacher should, and I think does, bring in information of contrasting opinions to his classes,” summed up Dr. R.J. Vandenberg of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching. “But I can’t see giving creationism equal time because nobody wants it. Education is introducing new ideas, but not necessarily teaching them.”

Construction work could end by 1984

By Bob Hicks

By 1984 highway construction in Missouri could come to a complete halt. This year the highway and transportation department may not be able to match all the federal funds needed to work on highways.

That prediction was made by Joseph A. Mickes, district engineer of district 7, Missouri highway and transportation department. Mickes cited increasing costs and decreasing funds for highway construction as major problems. In 1980, for example, inflation caused a 42 percent increase in costs over 1979.

“Part of our problem is that many of the things we use for highways are petroleum derivatives. So as a result the cost of them tends to spiral more than other things, say the cost of living.”

ASPHALT, for example, has gone from approximately 10 cents a gallon in 1970 to 65 or 70 cents in 1980. The highway department buys several million gallons a year for district 7 alone.

The Missouri highway department operates on a user-charge principle. It receives no general revenue or income tax money; all funds come from the gasoline tax, vehicle registration fees, drivers’ licenses fees, and other money from the drivers of Missouri. Some federal money is used, but it, too, is user-oriented as it comes from the federal gas tax.

Last year the amount of revenue received from the gas tax dropped six percent. Vehicle registration fees also are dropping. “In the past many of the cars most people were driving were 25 dollars a year license plates; most of the ones people are driving now they register for nine or 12 dollars,” Mickes said.

THERE HAVE BEEN many suggestions made as to how to solve the problem of the highway department. Three of the major solutions are an increase in gasoline tax, an increase in motor vehicle registration fees, and/or a bond issue. Ac-

cording to Mickes, “No one of them will solve the problem. For example, if you raise a penny of gas tax you get about 20 million dollars; that’s what we’d receive; and we’re talking in terms of needing to be able to match federal funds and to carry on 100 percent state construction, in the neighborhood of 150 million a year.”

Mickes said there is “no way” the gas tax would be raised seven or eight cents to make up the deficit.

Missouri has one of the lowest gasoline taxes in the country while maintaining the seventh largest state highway system.

COMMENTS HAVE BEEN made that if the gas tax were raised there would be fewer drivers and so less repair would be needed on the roads, so it’s just a way for the government to “rip off” the people. Mickes believes that a person who makes a statement like that doesn’t know all the facts.

He explains that people are reducing their driving, but they can’t eliminate it completely. Missouri drivers have cut back on their driving by three percent. Mickes added, “Now keep that in mind, that’s three percent when the gas prices have risen some 50 cents in the last two or three years, so I fail to see that raising it another two or three cents is going to cost any great amount.”

What lies ahead for the highway and transportation department? There have already been cutbacks in personnel. At its peak in 1970 the highway department had almost 7,000 employees. That number has been reduced to 5,800 in 1981, and will keep reducing. Says Mickes, “A lot of the comments have been in the dial-the-editor of, you know, tighten your belt. We have tightened our belt. We’re continuing to do it. We’ll try to hold the system together as best as we can. Really the bottom line is, if additional revenue is not realized the highway system of Missouri will have to start moving backward.”

Cowboy look is in but supplies short

By Kris Cole

Like a Rhinestone cowboy, the Urban Cowboy trend is riding high on success. Most western stores are reporting an increase in sales; department and discount stores are opening western outfit sections, and country singers are starting their own clothing lines.

Demand brings more businesses in on the act. Parker Western Store in Columbia, Mo., says manufacturers are producing to full capacity to meet demand and also supply to recently opened businesses. Discount stores are taking a lot of the business away from the exclusive western wear shops.

Hershy’s Western Wear in Joplin says that stores are looking for “quick turn” items, and when the fad subsides they will drop western wear stock. Hershy’s feels when this happens customers will return to the original stores.

HOBBY HORSE, in Columbia, says, “At one point hat companies were almost broke, and now they can’t produce enough to meet demand. Some of the more popular companies are not opening any new accounts because they cannot fulfill their regular clients’ orders now.”

Triple B Western Store, also in Columbia, says every new movie brings special looks. Popularity of country disco, rodeos, and horse shows have increased and helped the fashion fad as well.

Country singers are expanding their performance into the fashion world, too.

Kenny Rogers is due to spring his own style, from hats to boots, and tops to toppers, on the market in March. A company will produce the clothes, but Rogers is handling the promotion himself.

WILLIE NELSON, Conway Twitty, and Loretta Lynn are among other country stars endorsing western collections or placing their signatures on jeans.

Devore’s Western Wear of Joplin says, “It used to be a person wearing cowboy hats and boots was thought to be from Oklahoma. Nowadays one can’t tell where one is from. They wear the style in all kinds of places.”

“People who once thought it was corny to be country are coming in. Business is way up,” says Hershy’s in Joplin.

SHORTAGES occur mostly in boots of exotic leathers, like lizard, eel, turtle, alligator, all kinds of snake, and ostrich. Orders are taken one to three years in advance of possible delivery date.

Devore mentioned big marketplaces in Denver, Las Vegas, and Dallas are doing three times their normal business. Although the bigger companies cannot buy anything much cheaper than the regular price, they are buying in such quantity the smaller stores are left with shortages.

Most stores feel the new fad has improved sales but that the western look is a long-standing establishment, and when the surge calms down, the industry will still be strong.

Homework turns into profitable hobby

By Jill Stephens

Larry Daughtrey became interested in wood design when he took shop in high school. This inspired him to enroll in the furniture making classes at Southern and from there it has since bloomed into a full-fledged hobby. He now designs and makes furniture for his family and has recently sold and received several orders for furniture he has made.

DISPLAYED in the dining room in the Daughtrey’s home is a solid oak table which is his most popular furniture item. “It was made in the advanced furniture making class at Southern which is a seminar class and had about 15 people in it. It was the first time that it had been offered as a class last semester and it did so well that they are planning to offer it again,” said Daughtrey.

“I have changed my major to industrial arts design and would one day like to teach it,” said Daughtrey. “My favorite wood to work with is oak because it is solid yet light. It can also be stained more easily than darker woods such as black walnut.”

Daughtrey’s family includes his wife Karen, son Bruce, and daughter Lee Ann.

Since finishing his advance furniture class, Daughtrey has bought his own saws and other special equipment needed for furniture construction. His son Bruce also helps in the production and is learning to use the machinery.

“SOMETIMES IT IS BETTER to buy certain sections of the furniture rather than make it ourselves,” said Daughtrey. “For example, the slide that fits on the table that enables sections to be placed in it we usually buy because it would be much more expensive to make it ourselves. Same goes for the cabinet doors; it would be less expensive for us to buy them rather than to make.”

Other items which he constructed and which are in the Daughtrey’s home are various wall plaques with mirrors, lamp holders, lamp bases, magazine table, gun stock, and shelving. Daughtrey is also making and restoring desks for individuals.

“I mainly get my design ideas from catalogs such as Sears and J.C. Penney. Also I go around to various stores and actually tape measure furniture items; the salesclerk in the furniture department at Sears knows me by sight and is used to us. This practice stemmed from a class

project in which we had to go into the store and measure the furniture.”

“MY COST for materials varies; mainly I can make most furniture items for around \$15 to \$20 for materials. A coffee table that I am making for my home will cost me in materials around \$50 to \$60. However it’s worth several hundred dollars. I sell my oak tables for \$275 unfinished and \$325 finished. Labor is where most of the cost is because of the time involved. I usually work in my spare time, mainly on weekends, so I really would not know the actual time involved,” said Daughtrey.

“Sometimes we can save money on the wood; for example, a woman was willing to pay a great deal of money to have a black walnut tree removed from her yard after a storm. We offered to do it in return for the wood. Since wood is so expensive arrangements such as these are great,” said Karen Daughtrey.

“I mainly do this in my spare time. Each time I make something I improve and become faster in the craft. Another positive thing about making and selling furniture is it enables me to buy more woodworking equipment,” said Daughtrey.

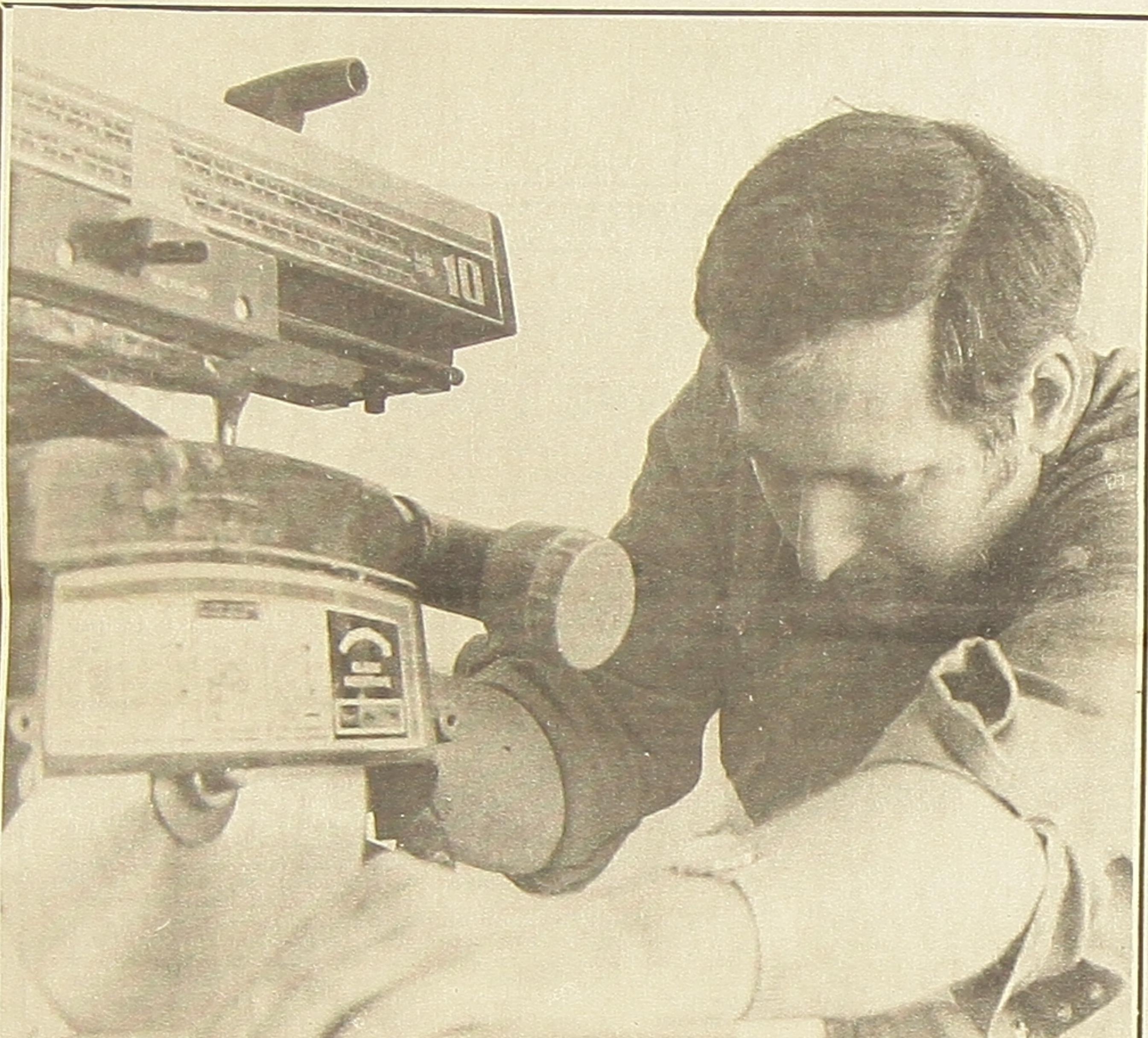
Profit from page 5

Profit has many important functions in our private enterprise system. It tells the industries what and how much the consumer wants. Profit is an incentive for businessmen to provide products and services that are new and improved. It stimulates competition which increases supplies and lower prices. Profit is the source of capital to expand business ac-

tivity and increase the number of jobs available. It serves as a metering device that establishes priorities for the use of resources.

The operation of the profit incentive in our economy isn’t perfect. Even so, profit regulated economy has an edge in efficiency over one governed by a few central planners. As long as humans remain im-

perfect creatures, no system that they are in will be perfect. But, thank goodness our economy adjusts itself automatically, responding constantly to consumer pressure. We should remember, while we are enjoying the way of life we have, that it is profit and the free enterprise system that makes it possible.



Larry Daughtrey

Arts

Hughes conference attracts scholars from over nation

Scholars from around the nation will be in Joplin next weekend for the Langston Hughes Study Conference on the Missouri Southern campus.

Co-directed by Dr. Henry Harder and Dr. Henry Morgan of the English department, the conference is funded by a grant from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities and with assistance from the Missouri Philological Association, Motorola, Inc., the Community National Bank of Joplin, the Afro-American Society, and the Joplin branch of the American Association of University Women.

The conference gets underway Friday, March 13, at a 9 a.m. session on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center. Walter Daniel of the University of Missouri-Columbia will preside. Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs at Southern, will give the welcome, and the major address will be by Therman B. O'Daniel of Morgan State University speaking on "The Dean of Black American Literature."

A SESSION from 10:15 a.m. until noon will discuss "Literary Relations and Influences." Presiding will be Jean T. Blackburn of Saint Louis University. Speakers will be: Edward O. Ako, University of Illinois, on "Langston Hughes and the Negritude Movement: A Study in Literary Influences;" Eloise McKinney Johnson of Laney College on "Langston Hughes and Mary McLeod Bethune;" Phyllis R. Klotman, Indiana University, on "An Exploration of the Thurman-Hughes Connection—Fire! Harlem and 'Friendship!'" and Robert M. Farnsworth of the University of Missouri-Kansas City on "The Bond of the Blues and Radical Politics of the Thirties in the Writing Careers of Langston Hughes and Melvin B. Tolson."

An early afternoon session from 1:15 until 3:15 will be entitled "The Diversity of Talent." Presiding will be Thomas D. Pawley of Lincoln University. Speakers will be Arnold Rampersad, Stanford

University, on "Langston Hughes: Autobiographies and Biographies;" Leslie Sanders of York University on "Langston Hughes: Folk Artist in the Theatre;" Eloise Y. Spicer, Howard University, on "An Evaluation of the Folk Poetry of Langston Hughes and Nicolas Guillen: The Blues and the Son;" and Sybil Ray Ricks, North Carolina State University, on "A Textual Comparison of Langston Hughes' *Mulatto*, 'Father and Son,' and 'The Barrier.'"

"The Human Dimension" will be the theme of the session from 3:30-5 p.m. Presiding will be Antonio F. Holland of Lincoln University. Speaking will be George Houston Bass, Brown University, on "Five Stories about a Man Named Hughes: A Critical Reflection;" Dellita L. Martin, University of Alabama-Birmingham, on "Ambivalence as Allegory in Langston Hughes' 'Simple' Stories;" Diane S. Isaacs, University of Minnesota, on "The Capacity to Love:

Images of Black Women in Langston Hughes' *The Ways of White Folks*;" and Roy T. Thomas, University of California, Berkeley, on "Candelighting Time: A Study of Children in the Works of Langston Hughes."

AT 6:30 THAT EVENING will be the banquet with M.R. Knickerbocker, president of the Missouri Philological Association, presiding. Speaker will be Eva Jessye of Pittsburg State University. Her topic will be "Langston Hughes: His Works Do Follow Him."

On Saturday the conference gets underway at 8:15 with a session entitled "Hughes in the Classroom." Betty Robinson of Joplin's Memorial High School will preside, and speakers will be Charles Nilon of the University of Colorado on "Teaching Langston Hughes;" Clara T. McCrary, Hawthorne School, University City, Mo., on "First Graders Meet Langston Hughes and They Will Stand

on Top of the Mountain, Free Within Themselves;" Victoria J. Moesner, University of Michigan, on "Langston Hughes and the Image of Black Americans in West German Textbooks;" Ja A. Jahannes, Hampton Institute, on "The Affective Use of Hughes, Teaching Values Through Hughes;" and Reginald E. Metcalf, Howard University, on "Langston Hughes Ancestral Theater Academy."

A roundtable discussion of the topic "Hughes Studies: Where Are We Now?" concludes the conference with a session from 10:15 until 11:30 a.m. Richard K. Barksdale of the University of Illinois will preside and discussants will be George H. Bass, Brown University; Eva Jessye, Pittsburg State University; Charles Nilon, University of Colorado; Therman B. O'Daniel, Morgan State University; and Arnold Rampersad, Stanford University.

'Woman in Dunes' next in film series

Woman in the Dunes, a prize-winning Japanese film, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center. This is the ninth program in the current Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society and co-sponsored by the Missouri Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students or senior citizens or by season tickets.

Directed by Hiroshi Teshigahara, *Woman in the Dunes* represents the most significant trend in Japanese filmmaking in the last decade. Based on a best-selling book by the prize-winning Japanese writer Kobo Abe, it is a haunting allegory probing fundamental questions of existence and the meaning of freedom. The bizarre tale of a man held captive with a woman at the bottom of a sandpit is reminiscent of contemporary themes found in Beckett, Pinter, and Kafka, and is representative of the vitality and courage of the younger Japanese directors.

IN *Woman in the Dunes*, Teshigahara and Abe contribute to the body of contemporary literature on the "human condition" in the modern world. Teshigahara considers the unusual setting to be "the perfect visual metaphor for what I wished to express about man and life." He wishes, he says, "to create a microcosm of existence in which there would be two

heroes, a man and a woman, isolated from the rest of the world, but in which there would be introduced a third character—the sand."

The situation and setting for exploration of these ideas are completely absorbing on their own terms. An entomologist collecting beetles on the dunes misses his bus back to the city. Some natives offer him assistance, and he is lowered by a rope ladder down to a sandpit where he finds a woman willing to provide food and lodging.

He accepts and the next morning prepares to leave. The ladder is gone. He is trapped. Slowly the implications of the trap are revealed. He has been put there to help the woman shovel and load the shifting sands in baskets that are hauled up from above in return for food and water.

IT IS IN the developing relationship between the man and the woman and their battle against the shifting sand that the film reaches its audience on three levels envisioned by the director—the physical, the psychological, and the visual. That it works is a brilliant achievement by the director.

One critic wrote that when the film had ended he felt as if he had sand in his shoes.

The film won the special jury award at the Cannes Film Festival of 1964, and was winner at Montreal Film Festival and New York Film Festival, and was an Academy Award nominee.

'Magic Horn' for public on Saturday and Sunday

The Show-Me Celebration Company and the Joplin Association for Childhood Education will present public performances of *The Magic Horn* at 3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday in Taylor Auditorium. Admission is 50 cents.

The children's play by Anne Nicholson and Charlotte Chorpenning has been presented this week to school children from Joplin and Carthage. The Show-Me Celebration Company is the children's theatre wing of the Missouri Southern fine arts department.

In the play, Charlemagne, king of the Franks and emperor of the world, is threatened by the strange powers of

Christian coffeehouse opens on Main Street

A new Christian coffeehouse designed to get rid of Friday night blues has opened at 405½ Main Street in Joplin. The location is across the street from the First National Bank Building.

The coffeehouse will be open and Thursday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. with persons invited to bring sack lunches. Evening hours are 7 p.m. to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays, and live Christian music will be featured. There is no charge, but refreshments may be purchased.

Future plans for the coffeehouse include a talent show, a Christian gong show, funniest man contest, and a "secret host" night where numbers are given out

Kiwanis to present travelogue

The Joplin Kiwanis Club will present the fifth program of its Travel and Adventure Series, "In Search of Singapore," at 8 tonight in Memorial High School's auditorium. Tickets are \$2.50 at the door.

Ken Wolfgang will be narrator. Wolfgang was born in Toledo, Ohio, and studied music and speech at Western Michigan University. He served three



Lincoln Fox's "Blessing Little Brother" is one of the sculptures currently on exhibit at the Spiva Art Center. The exhibit is entitled "Selections from the Big Chief Collection" and is on loan from the corporation collection of the Big Chief Roofing Co. of Ardmore, Okla.

Items from Big Chief collection go on display at Spiva Art Center

An exhibition of western art, "Selections from the Big Chief Collection," opened yesterday at the Spiva Art Center. The 72 historical and contemporary works of art, in a variety of mediums including oil painting, watercolor, lithograph, bronze casting, and stone carving, are being loaned to the Art Center from the corporation collection of the Big Chief Roofing Company of Ardmore, Okla.

Among the artists whose works are represented in the exhibition are such historically important individuals as Carl Bodmer and George Catlin. Carl Bodmer, a Swiss draftsman and watercolorist, accompanied Prince Maximilian of Wild Beuwild on a tour of the United States in 1832-34. The colored engravings produced from the sketches he executed during an excursion that began in St. Louis and extended far up the Missouri River are not only documentary but also aesthetic.

GEORGE CATLIN preceded Carl Bodmer by traveling up the Missouri River from St. Louis to the headwaters in 1832. He traveled some 2,000 miles on the maiden voyage of the American Fur Company's steamer "Yellowstone." He recorded scenes along river route paying particular attention to the indigenous tribes of American Indians.

The physical features of the west are presented in the exhibition by such artists as Thomas Moran, who first visited the American West in 1871. Many of his favorite sites for subjects are now part of the United States National Park System

ty of light calls to mind the Dutch Masters of the 17th century.

MANY OF THE contemporary western artists represented in the exhibition profess a belief that the spirit of the American West lives on. Some artists like Tom Lovell focus on reconstructing western scenes of the past. Others like James Bama make icons of the West of today preserving it for the future.

There has been an increasing interest on the part of Native Americans to record the western experience from the Indian point of view. In this exhibition there are a number of contemporary American Indian artists like Lincoln Fox and R.C. Gorman.

Lincoln Fox's subjects are drawn from Indian legends, myths, and stories which are narrative. On a deeper level, he strives through his sculptures to capture a spiritual reality.

R.C. GORMAN is a renowned graphic artist whose drawings and prints speak eloquently of the unchanging everyday life of the Pueblo.

Of particular interest to local residents is a mixed media work entitled "Beef of the Mission" by former Joplin resident Joe Beeler.

There will be a reception arranged by members of the Century Club from 2-5 p.m. Sunday at the Center in honor of the exhibition. The exhibition will be on view through March 29 and is being made possible by the financial assistance provided by the Missouri Arts Council and Eagle-Picher Industries.

preserving the scenic vistas which inspired Moran.

The concept of the "Wild West" which characterizes the American West as a land of renegade Indians and hardy, brave cowboys is to be found in the artwork of artists like Charles Marion Russell and Nicholas Eggenhofer.

G.M. RUSSELL, who was born in St. Louis, learned about cowboy life firsthand on a ranch in Montana as a youth. Throughout his life he rendered the simple yet often heroic images of the wrangler and American Indian in sketches, paintings, and bronzes. His artwork achieved a recognition undimmed by time.

Nick Eggenhofer, like many western artists of the early 20th century, rendered scenes of the western frontier for Eastern publishers eager to fulfill the public demand for illustrated articles, stories, and books about the American West. The hallmark of his work is the historical detail included in the images, the result of careful observation and research. It was his purpose as stated in his own words "...to record a segment of Western history which was neglected to a large extent by old artists."

The Taos Society of Artists, founded in 1912, is well represented in the exhibition beginning with Joseph H. Sharp. Sharp is considered by many as the father of the Taos School. He adopted the American Indian as his subject matter and approached the study of regional tribes with such vigor that he has been called an ethnologist. His painterly style and qual-

Ponti to be soloist in concert Tuesday

Michael Ponti, pianist, appears Tuesday night as soloist when the Southwest German Chamber Orchestra appears in concert at Taylor Auditorium. Free to all Southern students on the presentation of student ID's, the concert is part of the Community Concert Series. It begins at 8 p.m.

Ponti has been called by Life Magazine the "Horowitz of his generation" and Time Magazine considered him one of the most striking keyboard artists to appear in years.

DURING 1975-76 besides his usual recording forays into the piano literature, Ponti recorded Charles Ives songs with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, made his annual tour of the United States, appeared at the Bayreuth and Lucerne festivals, and toured Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

His 1976-77 season included performances with the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande and European recitals in such major cities as Munich and Zurich. In the United States he returned to the New Orleans Philharmonic (where he played in 1975) and played with the National Symphony and the New Jersey Symphony. His recital tour was highlighted by a concert in Chicago, and since then he has performed recitals in Washington, D.C., New York City, as well as performances in all leading European cities.

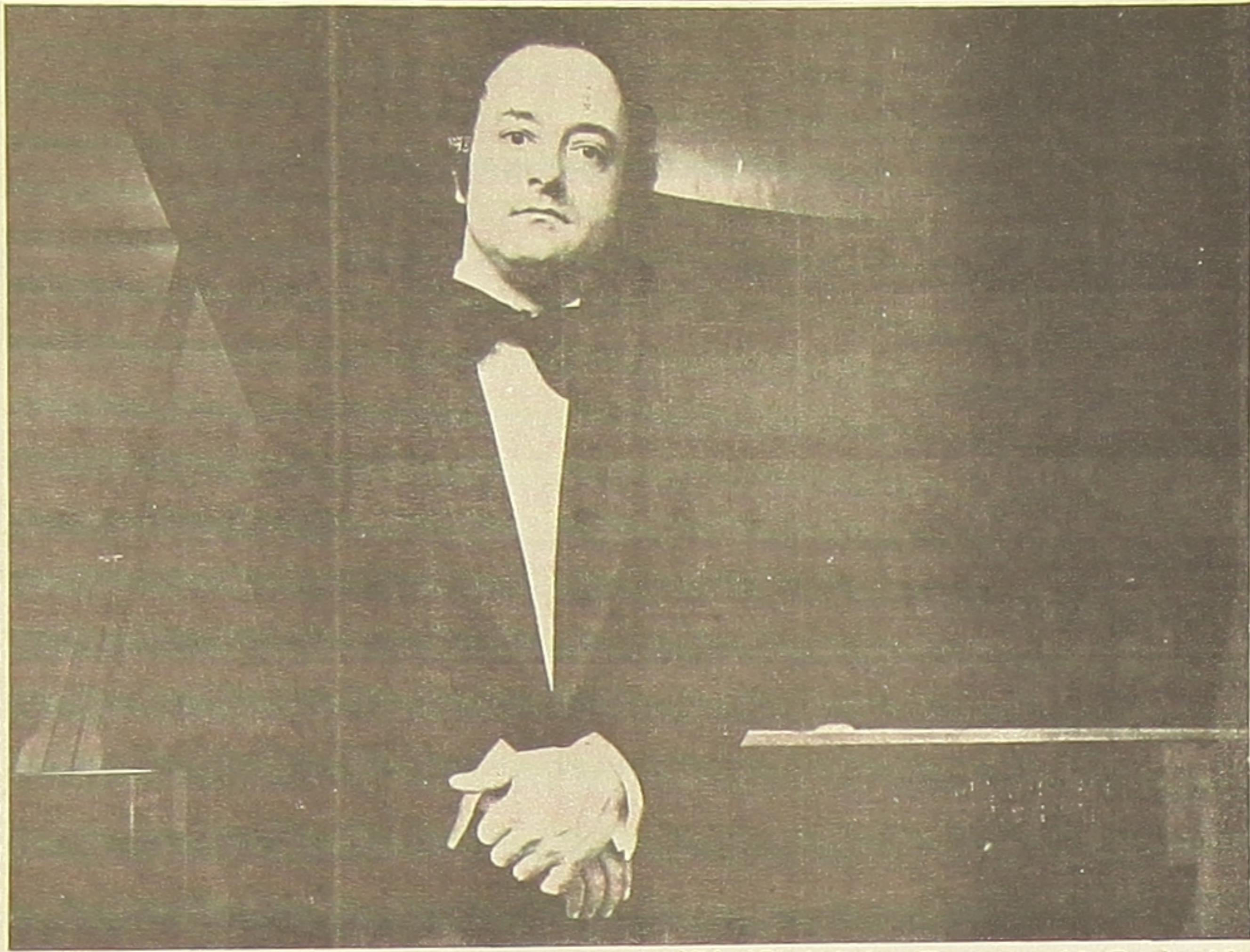
Since 1968 he has made over 60 critically acclaimed records including the com-

plete works of Tchaikovsky, Scriabin, and Rachmaninoff. High Fidelity/Musical America said he "must have been sent from heaven to play this music. His balance of dry wit and luscious sentiment is completely captivating and his technique literally flawless."

HUNDREDS of concerts and return engagements have made his name and art familiar to audiences in London, Tokyo, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Prague, Sydney, and Athens. Everywhere he draws raves. In this country the New York Post called him a major pianist—"one of the most spellbinding of our time." The Philadelphia Inquirer proclaimed him "a dazzling pianist" and described his recital as "a superhuman concert that no one who heard will ever forget."

Michael Ponti was born in 1937 and studied piano in Washington, D.C., from 1943-1955 with Professor Gilmour McDonald. From 1955-1961 he studied with Professor Erich Flinsch in Frankfurt, Germany. In the early 1960s he won prizes in most of the important international piano competitions including the coveted first prize in the Busoni Competition of Italy in 1964. Soon after this he made his Vienna debut with five performances of Bartok's Second Concerto.

The Southwest German Chamber Orchestra will be conducted by Paul Angerer and toured Europe and Latin America numerous times. It has been called one of "Germany's finest ensembles."



Michael Ponti, pianist, will appear as soloist Tuesday night at 8 in Taylor Auditorium with the Southwest German Chamber Orchestra. Ponti has been hailed throughout Europe and by New York critics as a "supervirtuoso" on the piano.

tube time

a guide to television viewing on cable tv furnished by cablecom of joplin

Thursday, March 5
-thru-
Wednesday, March 11

Home Box Office Highlights

"Apocalypse Now"

"Silent Scream"

"Hush, Hush, Sweet Charlotte"

"Border Line"

"Meteor"

"The Rose"

"Foolin' Around"

"My Brilliant Career"

"Mary Poppins"

"Superman"

daytime

6:00 a.m.
2 International Byline
4 Country Day
5 Tenn. Tuxedo
8 Romper Room
9 PTL Club
10 PTL network

6:30
2 Movietown
4 Romper Room
5 Ross Bagley
8 Good Morning Oklahoma
13 Arthur Smith

7:00
4 Under Dog
5 Good Morning America
6 700 Club
9 CBS Morning
13 The Today Show

7:15
3 AM Weather

7:25
Today in 4 states

7:30
3 A.M. Weather

4 Popeye
5 Good Morning Am.
6 Bugs Bunny

8:00
2 Women's Channel
3 Sesame Street

4 Wdy Woodpecker
6 Popeye
8 Dusty's Treehouse
9 Captain Kangaroo
10 PTL Network

8:30
2 Movie Th-Love Machine
F-Girls, Girls, Girls
M-Hammerhead T-Professionals W-Land Raiders

9:00
3 Instructional Programming

4 700 Club
5 Sesame Street

7:00
8 Pinwheel

7:15
13 American Trail

9:00
3 Aerobics

4 Education

5 Hour Magazine

6 All My Children

7 Big Valley

8 Young & Restless

9 PTL Network

10 News

11 Cablecom Movie

12:00 p.m.
3 Gilligan's Island

4 Edge of Night

5 Flintstones

6 Green Acres

13 Wheel of Fortune
10:30
4 Ricahrd Simmons
6 Doris Day
7 The Doctors

11:00
2 Modern Life
Th-Love Machine
F-Girls, Girls, Girls
M-Hammerhead T-Professionals W-Land Raiders

11:30
5 Ryans Hope

9 Search for Tomorrow

13 Card Sharks

12:00 p.m.
3 Instructional Programming

4 700 Club

5 Sesame Street

6 700 Club

7 PTL Club

8 Pinwheel

9 PTL Club

10 News

11 Cablecom Movie

12:30
2 Che's Secrets

3 Follow Me

4 Love Boat

5 Dusty's Treehouse

6 Price is right

7 Phil Donahue

8:00
2 Paul Ryan

3 Follow Me

4 Kagan Report

5 Art

6 Lucy Show

7 One Life to Live

8 Green Acres

9 As the World Turns
1:30
2 Home Shopping
4 Beverly Hillbillies
6 Andy Griffith

2:00
2 Movie Petticoat Jct.
5 General Hospital
6 Father Knows Best

8 Comic Book
9 Guiding Light

10 PTL Network

11 Cablecom Movie

12:00 p.m.
2 Aerobics

3 Education

4 Hocus Focus

5 All My Children

6 Big Valley

7 Young & Restless

8 PTL Network

9 One Day at a Time

10:30
3 Gilligan's Island

4 Edge of Night

5 Flintstones

6 Flintstones

7 Hogan's Heroes

8 Video Comics

9 Flintstones
1:30
3 Sesame Street
4 Scooby Doo
6 Gomer

8 Tom & Jerry
9 Happy Days
10 Good Times

4:30
3 Electric Co.

5 Starly & Hutch

6 Father Knows Best

8 Comic Book

9 Guiding Light

10 PTL Network

11 Cablecom Movie

12:00 p.m.
2 Aerobics

3 Education

4 Hocus Focus

5 All My Children

6 Big Valley

7 Young & Restless

8 PTL Network

9 One Day at a Time

10:30
3 Gilligan's Island

4 Edge of Night

5 Flintstones

6 Flintstones

7 Hogan's Heroes

8 Video Comics

9 CBS News

10 NBC News

11 PTA

12:30
3 Gilligan's Island

4 Edge of Night

5 Flintstones

6 Flintstones

7 Hogan's Heroes

8 Video Comics

9 CBS News

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6 Flintstones

7 Hogan's Heroes

8 Video Comics

9 CBS News

10 NBC News

11 PTA

Mel Blanc to appear at Taylor March 25

Reserved seat tickets went on sale Monday for the Mel Blanc-Mizmo Comedy Company performance later this month.

Mel Blanc, the man of a thousand voices, and the Mizmo Comedy Company will appear at 7 p.m. Wednesday, March 25, in Taylor Auditorium.

Tickets are \$3 for adults and \$1 for all students, and may be purchased in room 102 of the Billingsly Student Center, at Ken Reynolds Pharmacy, 32nd and Indiana; and at Jamison's Drugs, downtown Joplin.

MEL BLANC began his career in radio in 1927 and has had a non-stop career creating individualized sounds for almost every conceivable occasion including some of cartoonland's greatest stars. They would not be the same were it not for Blanc.

He appeared with Jack Benny, Abbott and Costello, and Burns and Allen, among many. He recorded the hit songs "I Tawt I Taw a Putty Tat" and "The Woody Woodpecker Song."

He presently is head of Blanc Communications Corporation; his voice, it is estimated, is heard by some 100 million persons throughout the world each day.

THE MIZMO COMEDY Company is a two-person vaudeville troupe, Fred Anderson and Kit Trueblood from San Francisco, Calif. Their show is based on commedia dell'arte, a form of improvisational comedy, and street theatre techniques, incorporating dance, magic, music, and juggling.

Anderson has been in theatre 15 years and studied acting and movement at the American Conservatory Theatre in San Francisco. Trueblood has been performing and teaching juggling and circus skills for over eight years.

The two have performed extensively in San Francisco and at the MGM Grand in Reno, the Sahara in Las Vegas, and Caesar's Palace at Lake Tahoe.



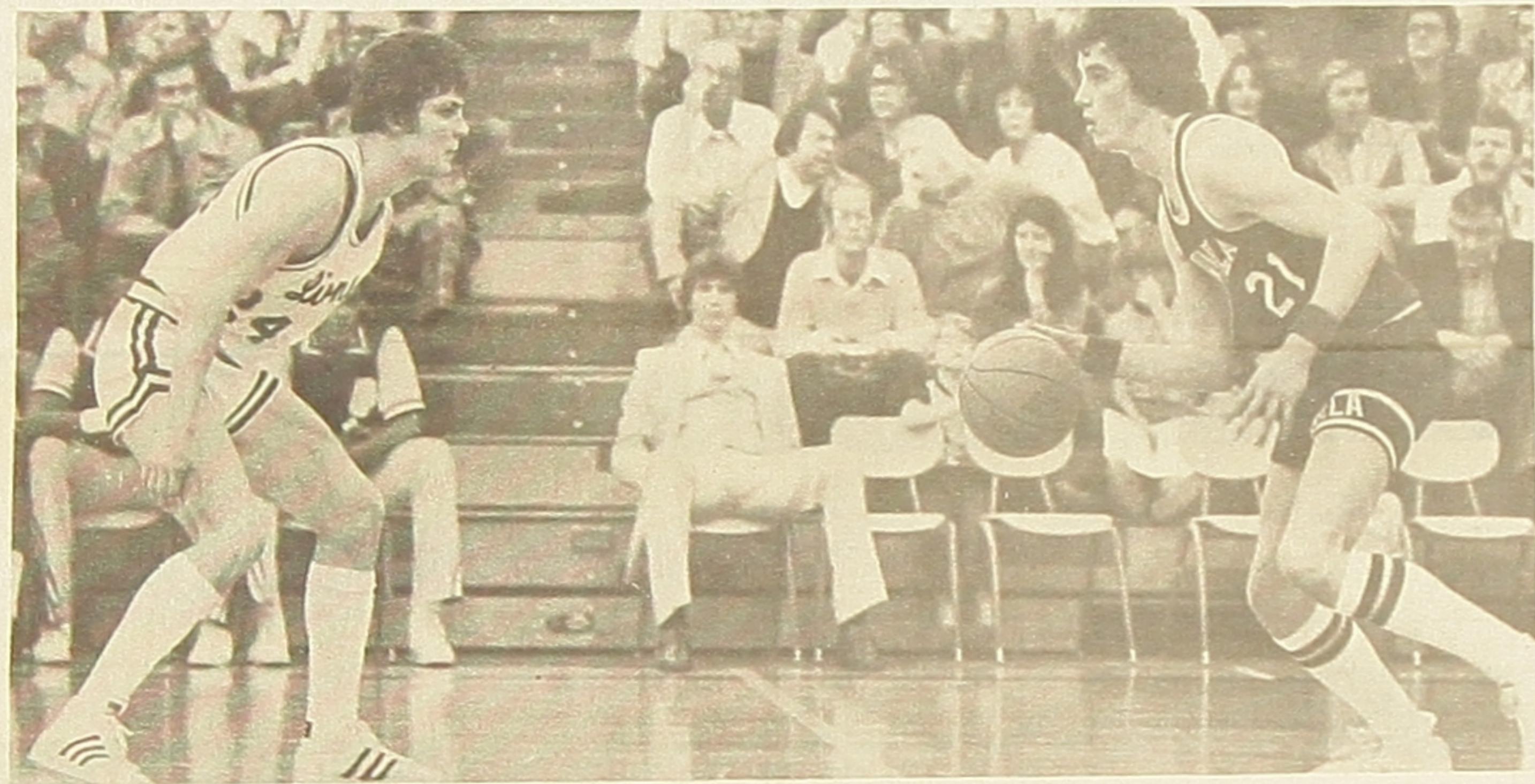
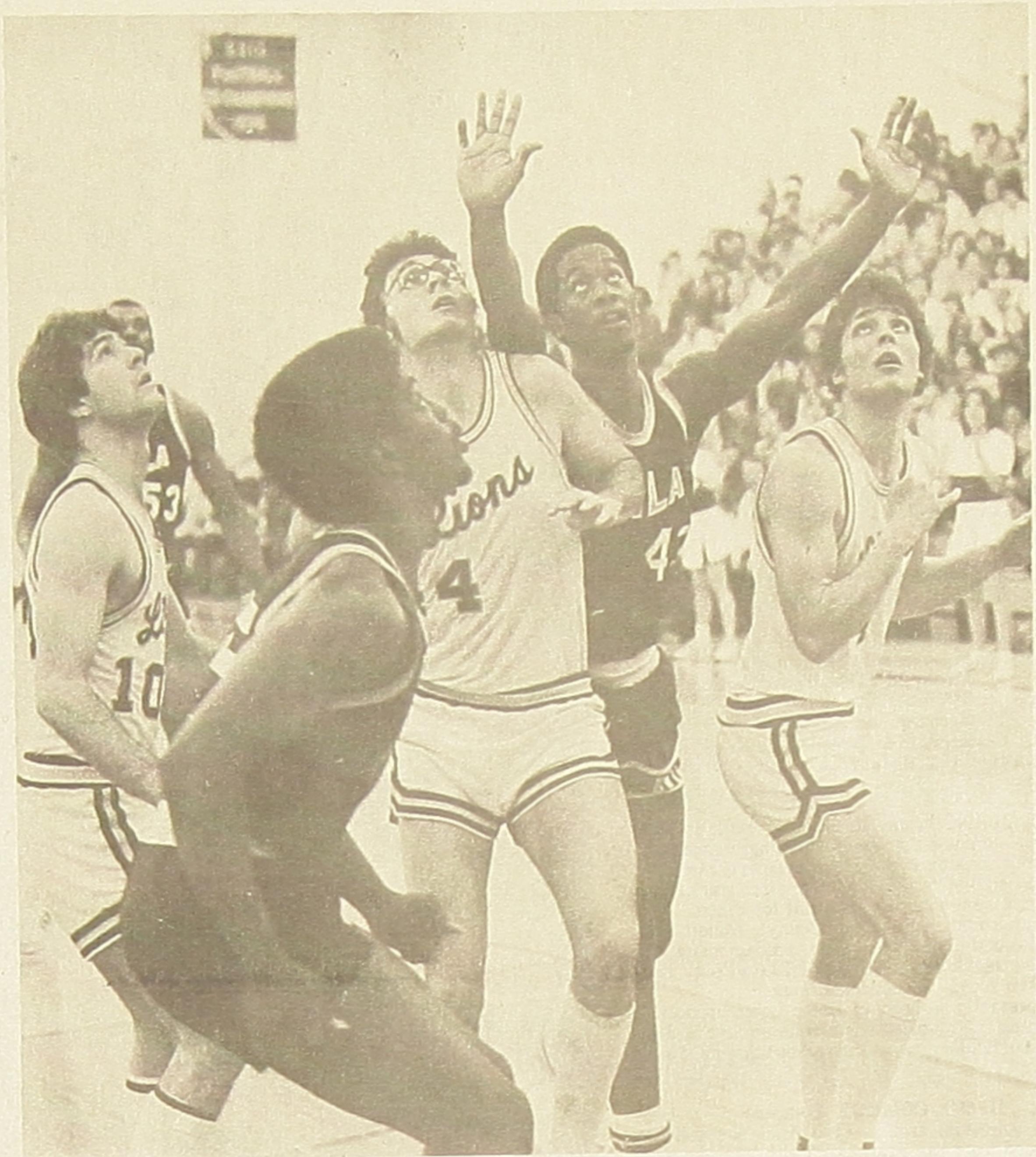
Mel Blanc, the man of a thousand voices, will appear in Taylor Auditorium March 25. Tickets for the performance, which begins at 7 with the Mizmo Comedy Company, went on sale Monday in the Student Center.

sunday

6:00 a.m.	3 NASA Film
4 Target	8 My Three Sons
6 Public Affairs	[16] 9 Kenneth Copeland
6:30	[7] 13 Day of Discovery
4 Hour of Deliverance	10:00
6 Public Forum	3 NOVA
11 Bass Fishin Am.	4 Cisco Kid
7:00	[12] 5 Hour of Power
3 Cosmos	6 Robert Schuler
4 Mass	8 Nickelodeon
[12] 5 Rex Humbard	11 ESPN Sports
6 Public Affairs	13 Oral Roberts
[16] 9 Baptist Hour	10:30
[7] 13 Bullwinkle	2 Bible Answers
7:30	4 Sgt Preston
2 Modern Life	[16] 9 Face the Nation
4 Jimmy Swaggart	10 PTL Network
6 Larry Jones	[7] 13 Superstars
[7] 13 Underdog	11:00
8:00	2 Financial Inquiry
3 Soccer	3 Love Class
4 Lone Ranger	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
[12] 5 Forest Park Baptist	5 The Deep
6 Missionaries	6 Jerry Falwell
8 Pinwheel	8 NHL
[16] 9 Amazing Grace	9 Archie
[7] 13 Jimmy Swaggart	10 Sports
8:30	11 Chips
2 Florida Outdoors	12:30
3 Sesame Street	2 HBO—Country Music
4 Passin' Thru	[12] 5 Wide World of Sports
6 Lundstrums	[16] 9 One Day At A Time
8 Sunday Morning	11 Sports
[16] 9 Gospel of Christ	[7] 13 Sports World
[7] 13 Larry Jones	13:30
9:00	2 Weekend Gardener
4 Wrestling	6 Rawhide
[12] 5 Jerry Falwell	11 Sports
6 Jerry Falwell	[7] 13 Meet The Press
9 Bible Speak	12:00 p.m.
10 PTL Network	2 HBO—Willy Wonka
[7] 13 Herald of Truth	3 Firing Line
9:30	4 Fishing
2 Video One	[12] 5 Issues & Answers
4 Wrestling	6 Big Valley
[12] 5 Jerry Falwell	8 Hocus Focus
6 Jerry Falwell	9 Fishing
9 Bible Speak	10 PTL Network
10 PTL Network	12:30
[7] 13 Herald of Truth	12:00
2 Sundays Alive	3 Masterpiece Theatre
	4 Basketball
	6 Vegas Alive
	9 Trapper John
	1:00
	3 Cromie Circle
	6 I to 3
	11 ESPN Sports
	13 Ox-Bow
	2:00
	3 Caught in the Draft
	4:15
	13 Rat Patrol

1:00	2 HBO—Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte
[16] 5 Amazing Animals	8 Sports Probe
[16] 9 Kenneth Copeland	10:00
[7] 13 Day of Discovery	3 Blitz of Britain
10:00	4 News
3 NOVA	5 Jimmy Swaggart
4 Cisco Kid	6 Sports Center
[12] 5 Hour of Power	7:30
6 Robert Schuler	4 Andy Griffith
8 Nickelodeon	5 Marcus Welby
11 ESPN Sports	9 Chuck Williams
13 Oral Roberts	10:30
11:00	12:30
2 HBO—Country Music	4 Ted Owens
[12] 5 Wide World of Sports	5 Marcus Welby
[16] 9 One Day At A Time	6 Sunday Night Live
12:30	7:00
2 HBO—Country Music	6 Top Ten
[12] 5 Wide World of Sports	11 Sports
[16] 9 One Day At A Time	11:00
1:00	4 Ted Owens
3 Masterpiece Theatre	5 Marcus Welby
4 Basketball	6 Sunday Night Live
6 Vegas Alive	7:00
9 Trapper John	8 Soccer
10 PTL Network	9 700 Club
12:30	10 Journey to Adventure
12:00	11:30
2 HBO—Willy Wonka	2 HBO—Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte
3 Firing Line	3 Love Class
4 Fishing	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
6 Big Valley	5 The Deep
8 Hocus Focus	6 Jerry Falwell
9 Fishing	8 NHL
10 PTL Network	9 Archie
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12:30	3 Love Class
2 HBO—Foolin' Around	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
4 News Magazine	5 The Deep
6 King Is Coming	6 Jerry Falwell
8 English Channel	8 NHL
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12:00	11 Chips
3 Masterpiece Theatre	12:30
4 Basketball	2 HBO—Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte
6 Vegas Alive	3 Love Class
9 Trapper John	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
10 PTL Network	5 The Deep
12:30	6 Jerry Falwell
12:00	8 NHL
3 Masterpiece Theatre	9 Archie
4 Basketball	10 Sports
6 Vegas Alive	11 Chips
9 Trapper John	12:30
10 PTL Network	2 HBO—Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte
12:30	3 Love Class
2 HBO—Foolin' Around	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
4 News Magazine	5 The Deep
6 King Is Coming	6 Jerry Falwell
8 English Channel	8 NHL
11 Alice	9 Archie
12:30	10 Sports
12:00	11 Chips
3 Masterpiece Theatre	12:30
4 Basketball	2 HBO—Hush, Hush Sweet Charlotte
6 Vegas Alive	3 Love Class
9 Trapper John	4 Movie—How Awful About Allan
10 PTL Network	5 The Deep
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8 English Channel	8 NHL
11 Alice	9 Archie
12:30	10 Sports
12:00	11 Chips

Dramatic finish over Rockhurst puts Lions into district finals



By Chad Stebbins

Missouri Southern's basketball Lions advanced to the District 16 Championship Finals with a dramatic 96-87 win in three overtimes over Rockhurst College Monday night.

The Lions outscored Rockhurst 12-3 during the final five-minute session to leave Kansas City victorious. Ricky Caver—Southern's sixth man—led the way with five straight points in the third overtime. He scored 16 points in the three extra periods and finished with 23.

"The kids just flat played their hearts out," said Williams. "They refused to get beat and showed a lot of guts. Coach (Ron) Ellis and I are especially proud of the effort and character they displayed."

ROCKHURST, ranked seventh nationally, fell to the Lions for the second time this year. Their 16-game winning streak at Mason-Halpin Fieldhouse was snapped. The Hawks dropped to 24-4 overall, but still have a chance of gaining a berth in the NAIA Tournament. Should the top six teams win their district championships, Rockhurst would qualify as an at-large entry.

Percy Brown and Paul Merrifield each contributed 16 points to the winning

cause. Merrifield, 6-6 senior, made his first start of the season. He replaced the injured Jerry Wilson at the center position. Senior guard Randy Goughnour had 13 points, five of them coming in the third overtime.

SOUTHERN'S BENCH strength provided the difference with 45 points. Freshman guard Carl Tyler and Willie "Sweet Pea" Rogers had 11 points apiece to go with Caver's 23. Said Williams, "Our bench really did a super job. Every time we needed help, someone was there to supply it. Paul also did a fine job in his starting role."

Officials whistled 63 fouls in the contest, 33 on Rockhurst. The Hawks ended the night with only the five players on the floor eligible for competition. Teahan, Luber, Stramel, Doug Ommen and John Nance all fouled out. Southern lost three starters via the foul route: Merrifield, Brown and Kenn Stoehner.

Rockhurst received an outstanding performance from forward Dennis Luber. The 6-5 sophomore scored 36 points, including a perfect 14-of-14 free throws. Three other Hawks dented double figures. Senior guard Mark Beeks scored 14, Mark Teahan had 12 and reserve center Pat Stramel added 10.

THE LIONS controlled the boards against their taller opponents, 52-28. Brown paced Southern with 10 rebounds. Caver and Rogers grabbed eight apiece and Merrifield had seven. Teahan, Rockhurst's 6-7 forward, led both clubs with 14 caroms.

Trailing 6-4 early in the game, Southern scored 15 unanswered points to move ahead, 19-6, with 9:53 left. "We were limiting them to only one shot," said Williams. "We made them shoot from outside over our tough defense. On offense, we were patient and waited for an opening."

Luber and Stramel brought Rockhurst back as the Hawks trailed by seven at halftime, 36-29. Rockhurst tied the game for the fourth time at 37-all and it was a thriller the rest of the way.

SOUTHERN GRABBED a 62-58 lead with 3:13 left, but a free throw by Beeks and two each by Luber and Teahan tied the score at 63-all with 1:07 remaining.

Rogers sank two crucial free throws at 0:22, making it 66-63. Luber then tied it again with two charity tosses at the 11-second mark. The game was sent into its first overtime.

The Hawks tied the contest three times

and Southern once during the first extra period. Rockhurst's Rick Calcaterra missed a driving shot and Caver rebounded with five seconds left. Goughnour tried to get a timeout, but the officials apparently didn't see him. That period ended in a 73-73 deadlock.

THE SECOND EXTRA session ended with the score tied at 84-all. Caver's fourth bucket of the period knotted the score.

Southern opened an 89-84 advantage in the third overtime. Caver hit a fielder and three straight charities to open the margin. Rockhurst got within two at 1:18, but the Lions scored the final seven points—five by Goughnour—to secure the decision.

Avila College dropped a 69-66 overtime thriller to the Lions Saturday night in the opening round of the district playoffs.

With five seconds left in overtime and Southern leading 67-66, Avila's Orvinst Candler drove the lane and laid in a shot over the rim. The shot appeared good to everyone in Young Gymnasium, but it spun out of the net, rolled around the rim and came off.

STOEHNER GRABBED the rebound and was fouled immediately by the

Avalanche. The senior guard sank both free throws to clinch the victory.

"We were fortunate to win," said Williams. "We didn't play all that well and made some mental mistakes. But we hung in there. Avila has a good team."

Merrifield ignited a second half comeback by the Lions. Trailing 28-25 at the intermission, Southern claimed a 10-point advantage with 7:52 left in regulation time. Merrifield came off the bench to score 10 points and pull down 12 rebounds. Wilson had suffered a deep bruise to his right calf.

Caver again led the Lions' balanced attack with 16 points. He tallied nine points in the second half. Brown chipped in with 14.

Southern twice had 10-point leads, the last coming at 55-45. Avila pared the deficit to one, 62-61, with 2:33 left. Candler's free throw at 1:29 tied the score at 62-all. Merrifield and Avila's Bob Harbin traded free throws during the final minute to send the contest into OT at 64-64.

In the extra period, Merrifield hit a charity toss at 3:40 to give his mates the lead for keeps. Brown's two free throws at 2:04 made it 67-64. Harbin's 18-footer from the corner pulled the Avalanche within a point at 1:10. This set the stage for Candler's last attempt to send his club into the semifinals against Rockhurst.

Softball action begins Monday with Lewis University

By James Stark

Coach G.I. Willoughby's softball charges swing into action Monday, hosting Lewis University from Romeroville, Ill., in a 2 p.m. doubleheader.

Willoughby is optimistic about the season. She has seven returnees whose batting averages reached high above .290. Five of the seven players were at .300 or above.

Teresa Guthrie, batting .343 in 1980, is

expected to be the starting catcher. In left field it is probable that Mary Carter, senior from Carthage, will start. Carter batted .311 in 1980.

GINA HUNTER, .390 in 1980, another power slugger is expected to start at third base. Alane Maloney (.300 in 1980) will be handling some of the pitching responsibilities. Maloney had a no-hitter last year.

Two other players climbed into the .290's in 1980. They were Lisa Gardner,

who is expected to start in centerfield, and Kim Castillon, who may be starting at second base. Castillon is more probable to start the season at shortstop.

Last year the Lady Lions had a 20-23 record. Southern also took third place in the state tournament and went on to the regional tournament as an at-large entry. At the regionals Southern tied for fifth.

"WE REALLY FELT GOOD about the fifth place finish," said Willoughby. "Emporia State went on to be the champs

which means they are defending champs. They (Emporia) had a 40-4 record last year."

Other players on the roster are senior Patty Killian, probable starter at shortstop; senior Eileen Rakowekki, pitcher; junior Sabine Payne, likely starter at second base; junior Shaline Periman, expected to play first base; sophomore Gerri Gray, a utility outfielder; and two freshmen, Jan Doss, possible shortstop, and Kim Jones, pitcher.

Last year the top two slingers on the

team received CSIC honorable mention. The players were Guthrie and Killian.

ASSISTING WILLOUGHBY this year will be a graduate assistant, Suzy Scheef.

"Suzy will take the responsibility of first base coach in the games," said Willoughby. "She also takes certain groups of the team and works with them during practice session."

The Lady Lions will host Grandview College of Des Moines, Ia., in a Sunday afternoon game March 15.